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SENTIMENT FOR PROHIBITION GAINS STRENGTH IN CUBA

Strong Factions Support Dry Law in Legislature — Both Uruguay and Mexico Show Marked Sentiment for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Legislation to make at least three nations of Central and South America dry is being prepared, according to visitors from those countries who are in New Orleans this week. The most surprising news of the three is that there is a considerable and steadily increasing faction in Cuba which is endeavoring to put a national prohibition bill through the Congress. Raoul Aliano, an attorney of Havana, who is on his way to Washington in regard to certain patent rights which several Cubans wish to establish in the United States, discussed the prohibition sentiment in Cuba:

"Prohibition in the United States has sent to Cuba, either periodically or permanently, many Americans of an exceedingly undesirable class. It has more than tripled the sales of liquor, and has introduced to extensive use among the people of Havana, Santiago, and other towns of the island, American whisky, which is taking the place of the lighter beers and wines which my countrymen formerly used. The brief experience with this imported liquor has convinced many thinking men in all walks of life that whisky should be eliminated, and they are beginning to appreciate more and more, just why the United States put a ban on all intoxicating liquors.

"Crime has been increasing steadily in Havana, since the United States went dry, and many people there believe that the only way to halt this is to prevent the use of strong liquors. It may be that, in order to eliminate the imported whisky, a compromise may be reached between the wet and dry forces, by which the old beers and light wines will be allowed to remain, but I feel confident—though I am not a prohibitionist nor a member of the party which is demanding prohibition—that within the next two years Cuba will be dry, at least as far as whisky, gin, cognac and all other forms of strong liquor are concerned.

Visitors Undesirable

"The Cubans realize that the people who go to Havana are not, in a large majority of cases, representatives of the best, or even the better grades of American citizenship, but, at the same time, they can see no way in which to keep out these undesirable except by following the lead of the United States and preventing them from getting the drinks which frequently are their only reasons for visiting Havana. Cuba has no desire to bar out any Americans, but the undesirable difference between the Havana of today and the Havana of two years ago is traceable to nothing but the increased sale of strong drinks and the coming in of many undesirable. This seems a harsh thing to say, and it is not aimed at the whole American people, nor even at any considerable part of the inhabitants of the United States, but it has opened the eyes of thousands of Cubans to the evils of unrestricted liquor selling.

"I think many Cubans feel, too, that prohibition eventually will be a success in the United States, and that the only way to help the great nation which once saved Cuba is to prevent the smuggling of liquor to it from Havana and others of our ports. Undoubtedly great quantities of liquor are being shipped from Cuba to the Gulf ports of the United States, and this situation has been a small factor in converting many leading Cubans, who never before have supported prohibition, to the belief that the only way to be perfectly honest in the matter is to stop the manufacture and the sale of liquor throughout the island."

Uruguay Preparing

Uruguay is preparing for complete prohibition, which, under the provisions of a bill just passed by the Chamber of Deputies in Montevideo, will be in full effect within eight years, according to Dr. Felipe Gonsalvo, a retired member of the senate in that country, who arrived in New Orleans July 23, on a recreation tour of the United States.

"Prohibition as a matter of business is the belief in Uruguay today," said Dr. Gonsalvo, "and there is less sentiment involved in the movement there than there was in the United States, according to the ideas I have been able to gather of the matter from press dispatches. The Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies, early in July, passed a bill which has been written, rewritten and revised for more than two years, providing for the gradual elimination of the manufacture, importation and sale of all distilled liquors, a light beer alone being allowed to remain."

The third country planning to eliminate intoxicating liquors is Mexico, Emilio Basail, traveling commercial agent for the Compañia Naviera Mexicana, with headquarters in Mexico City, who has been in New Orleans for a week in connection with business for his company, which operates steamers between this port and the Gulf ports of Mexico, is authority for the statement that the new government

is preparing legislation to prevent the manufacture, importation or sale of any liquor other than a mild form of beer.

"Adolfo de la Huerta, provisional president, recently issued a statement to the press to the effect that he and other members of the government are preparing prohibition bills for submission to the next session of the federal congress," said Mr. Basail. "He gave three reasons for the proposed laws:

"1. Regeneration of the 83 tribes of Indians, all steady consumers of large quantities of alcohol.
"2. Excellent results obtained from prohibition in the State of Sonora, during the governorship of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, new Minister of War, and one of the heads of the revolution which deposed former President Venustiano Carranza.
"3. The necessity of preventing the establishment in Mexico of the distilling companies which had been forced out of the United States by the prohibition laws of that country, and the stoppage of the smuggling into the United States of liquors contrary to the laws of the northern republic."

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF LINCOLN

Elihu Root Delivers Address in Presenting Statue to British Nation—Mr. Lloyd George Officially Accepts the Gift

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—"The fine St. Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln, a gift made through the Anglo-American Society by America to Great Britain, was formally presented by Senator Elihu Root and received by Mr. Lloyd George. The Duke of Connaught unveiled the statue at 4 o'clock on Wednesday in Canning Garden, adjoining Westminster Abbey, after a great meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, at which Viscount Bryce presided.

Mr. Root, in a piece of brilliant oratory, briefly reviewed the career of Lincoln and his essential greatness. Lincoln was of English speech, he said, and the English Bible and the English Shakespeare, studied in the intervals of toil by the flame of a camp fire in a log cabin, were the bases of his education. He was imbued with the conceptions of justice and liberty that the people of Great Britain had been working out in struggle and sacrifice since before the Magna Charta.

Mr. Root concluded "because under the direct tests of national character" in time of supreme trial, both British and Americans have proved themselves of kin with Abraham Lincoln. The friendship between them is safe and the statue of Lincoln, the American, stands as of right before the old Abbey.

The Premier, in reply, paid glowing tribute to Lincoln saying, "Abraham Lincoln is our pride as well as the pride of the United States. Abraham Lincoln belongs to people in every land. The race of the common people was the nationality of Abraham Lincoln."

Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said, "To the people of America I would say this one word. This torn and bleeding earth is calling today for the help of the America of Abraham Lincoln."

The ceremony was of an impressive character. The Abbey choir sang Julia Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and civil war veterans presented wreaths.

CREDITS TO GERMANY STIR FRENCH DEPUTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A new political attack on Mr. Millerand is being prepared in the French Parliament. This afternoon Deputy Mr. Ossola was to have raised the question of the German indemnity in reference to the proposed Geneva conference. In Mr. Millerand's absence the discussion naturally could not proceed. But the real conflict will come on the government's demand for the authorization of monthly advances of 200,000,000 francs, to be paid to Germany in exchange for the coal which she is to deliver, in accordance with the decisions reached at Spa. These credits are deeply resented and vigorously criticized in the lobbies.

Instead of France receiving money from Germany, it is Germany who receives money from France. Although it will doubtless be repaid, since there is priority upon repayment of such advances, it is nevertheless easy to understand the indignation of Parliament as this result of the Spa conference becomes clear. The debate promised to be of a lively character. Both the Foreign Commission and the Finance Commission are expressing great opposition. Louis Loucheur in the Finance Commission, declined to prepare a report for the Chamber of Deputies and his attitude was imitated by others. John Louis Barthou is president of the Foreign Commission and is equally critical. Unless the matter is entirely overshadowed by the Russian discussions the government is likely to be severely tried and perhaps put in peril.

PARTISANSHIP SEEN IN RETRENCHMENT

Samuel Gompers, Labor Executive, Hints That the Plan to Retard Production Is to Force Voters Into "a Political Camp"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The action of certain big corporations like the American Woolen Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad, in laying off large numbers of employees at a time when the urgent need for more and more production, has been universally proclaimed, constitutes "a tremendous indictment of management and a heinous offense against a people in need of every ounce of production," Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement made public yesterday.

Mr. Gompers' attack marks the opening of a drive by the federation to prevent the laying off of employees. The suspicion is more than hinted that the aim of the move on the part of corporations is to drive employees "in fright and necessity into a political camp," and also that it may be part of a program looking toward the reduction of wages in industrial establishments. On this policy Mr. Gompers has declared a war to the finish.

The American Woolen Company, the statement declared, cannot put forward the excuse of "hard times," in view of its tremendous earnings in the past few years, and in view of the declaration of its president, William M. Wood, who, some time ago, said that company had sufficient "unfilled orders" to keep it going well into 1920. Its earnings, based on Treasury returns, are presented to show the influence of the concern. In 1919 the net income of what he calls the "wool trust," showed an increase of 316 percent over the net income for 1914, whereas the net increase in common stock earnings was 531 per cent.

Lack of Man-Power

It is proposed, Mr. Gompers pointed out, to lay off 12,000 men on the Pennsylvania lines, though one of the crucial factors of the economic situation is the lack of man-power for the transportation systems. Under no circumstances will the American Federation of Labor countenance a policy of wage reduction, it is declared. Such a policy, the statement asserted, would in all probability bring about a panic such as was threatened when similar efforts were made by employers in 1907 and 1908.

Following is the substance of the Gompers statement:

"For months we have heard the cry, 'dinned and dinned and dinned into our ears—' increase production, increase production!'

"How can increased production be accomplished under a policy of laying off thousands of workers?"

"The American Woolen Mills in Massachusetts close their doors. It may be of interest to note the record of profits for this company and to recall recent statements of President William M. Wood.

"The American Woolen Company increased its net income 316 per cent for 1918 over 1914. The net increase in common stock earnings was 531 per cent. Since the American Woolen Company controls so large a portion of the business of making wool cloth, being commonly known as the 'wool trust' it may be well to go into more detail regarding its operations. There were, for the year ending December 31, 1919, after deduction of all taxes and charges, net earnings of \$10,779,804, equal to 39.89 per share on the \$20,000,000 of common stock. This is after allowance has been made for preferred dividends. In 1918 the earnings per share on common stock were \$13.86, a total of \$5,752,527. President Wood told his stockholders that the close of the year left the company with unfilled orders sufficient to keep the machinery fully employed well into 1920 and with good prospects for full production for the entire year. Foreign deliveries increased approximately 100 per cent during 1919.

Railroad Layoff

"In addition to this case there is the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in laying off approximately 12,000, if reports are accurate. Will this help move freight, will it help give the nation that increased production of which it stands in real need?"

"Or is the laying off of workers a revival of that old and crude policy of laying off men during a political campaign for the purpose of driving them in fright and necessity into a political camp?"

"The nation needs production. Employers have called for production, so frequently as a means of driving the workers to unpaid efforts, and in order to cast a reflection upon their efforts and their honesty and integrity. There is no trouble with the efficiency of the workers. There is a growing efficiency of workers. There is too infrequently an equal efficiency and integrity and intelligence in the management of industry.

"The mills and the factories should run. Management should consult with workers through the chosen representatives of the workers. The cooperation to be achieved by such a policy will give the nation the production that it needs and that is needed by the whole world. Arrogance, bigotry and autocratic conduct of employers is a waste that society can ill afford."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CASES RESERVED TO THE FULL COURT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mr. Justice Braley of the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting in equity yesterday, made an order reserving for the consideration of the Full Court the information of the Attorney-General upon the demurrers filed by the Trustees of the Publishing Society and John V. Dittmore, and also reserved the case of Krauthoff et al. vs. the Attorney-General et al. upon the demurrers filed by the defendants and the special plea of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Krauthoff also presented a motion for leave to file a petition which asked that he be made a party in the Attorney-General's suit and to restrain the Attorney-General from receiving funds collected by the so-called New York executive committee and other committees.

Mr. Krauthoff withdrew this motion, however, upon being assured by the Attorney-General in open court that he had no connection with the raising of these funds and that he had made no appeal of any sort for assistance financial or otherwise, to the New York executive committee or any other committee.

Judge Braley expressed his belief that counsel for the New York executive committee could be relied upon to take such steps as necessary to prevent a repetition of the misleading statements relative to the necessity of raising funds for defraying the expenses of the Attorney-General.

ELABORATE PLOT IN EGYPT IS EXPOSED

Member of Revolutionary Society Reveals Far-Reaching Scheme of Rebellion During the Trial of Notorious Vengeance Gang

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CAIRO, Egypt (Wednesday)—There was a great sensation in the military court on Wednesday, where members of the so-called "Vengeance Society" are being tried, when one of the founders of the society turned King's evidence. He deposed that the organization was formed in Cairo 12 days after the arrival of Viscount Milner, by himself and two other prisoners. The program was to work the country by all possible means, to foster the former Khedive's popularity and opposition to the Sultan, and to propagate sedition.

They called on the Muhammadan bodies to assist, and raised funds by selling postcards of the former Khedive, Sultan of Turkey, and other prominent Muhammadans. They expected to receive money from the former Khedive, and small sums were subscribed by Madkour Pasha and Abdul Rahman Fahmy. The society gradually grew until it represented every province, and the work divided between the dissemination of circulars, distribution of arms, and procurement of bombs.

Proceeding, witness declared, amid great excitement in court, that another member informed him of a demand made by an Australian deserter, who served at the Dardanelles, for £50, on account, of a total of £200. If the money were forthcoming, the Australian said, he would shoot Viscount Allenby or Yussuf Wahba Pasha, then premier.

Witness heard Rahman Fahmy say that traitors like Sir Mahmud Said must be cleared out of the country, and the Sultan and his minister must be killed. He heard a plot arranged to bomb the present Prime Minister and informed a relative.

Cross-examined, he said he had not been pressed to turn King's evidence. The British counsel, who is appearing for the defense, announced on Wednesday afternoon that he held a watching brief on behalf of Madkour, who was a member of the delegation that had been negotiating in London.

It is understood that no proceedings are being brought against him. Threatening letters are daily being received by the President of the Court, the Judge Advocate and counsel for the prosecution. One letter on Wednesday morning intimated that five bombs and 50 revolvers would be brought into court. The document apparently emanated from members of the society who are still at liberty.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—Professor Lomonosoff, who has arrived in company with Leonid Krassin, stated in an interview that Russia still had a great need of locomotives. Sweden, he said, was expected to deliver to Russia 100 locomotives this year, and next year that figure would in all probability be doubled. Others were expected to be delivered from England, Germany and America. The first shipment of locomotives, 200 in number, from the United States had just arrived, and the engines were being converted into oil burners. Huge quantities of oil were being received from Baku. In the first two months that Baku was opened to trade with Russia, 25,000,000 pounds of naphtha were shipped up the Volga.

PLANS TO EXCHANGE BRITISH PRISONERS

Government Complains of Treatment of Prisoners at Baku in Course of Negotiations With Moscow for Their Release

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House of Commons, answering a question in the House on Tuesday, by Ronald McNeill as to the treatment of British prisoners in Baku, said that the government had received a telegram from Maxim Litvinoff on behalf of the Soviet Government, which disclaims responsibility for the Azerbaijan Government, stating that he had been informed by the Azerbaijan Government that British prisoners in Baku were treated most humanely and that British reports to the contrary were inaccurate.

Mr. Litvinoff protested in the strongest terms against the decision to suspend the repatriation of hundreds of Russian prisoners, and proposed that the British Government should appoint a day on which the exchange should take place on Finnish or Estonian territory. The Soviet Government, he said, would be prepared to use its influence to induce the Azerbaijan Government to bring to the frontier all British subjects in Baku. The British Government had replied that its latest information was that British prisoners in Baku were receiving most humane treatment. The government was prepared, as it always had been, to repatriate the Russians as soon as the Soviet Government repatriated all British subjects in Russia and Baku. The government accepted the proposal for the exchange of prisoners and would make arrangements for the exchange as soon as the Soviet Government secured the repatriation of the British who wished to return.

Azerbaijan Affairs

The Story of Bolshevik Operations in Small Soviet States

London Times News Service by cable to The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (July 25)—It is believed in well informed quarters that, when the question of British prisoners at Baku is next raised between the Foreign Office and Leonid Krassin, or whoever may be representing the Soviet Government, the Bolshevik will contend that Azerbaijan, being an independent proletrarian state, the Russian Soviet Republic is unable to control its foreign relations.

Least this explanation should command belief in Socialist circles in England, it is desirable to make known the following facts concerning the Communists of Azerbaijan.

In the first place, since the Turks, and some local Pan-Islamists sold Azerbaijan to the Soviet Government, the country, from being Tartar and Muhammadan, has become mainly Russian and Bolshevik. Of the six principal commissaries who now govern the country, the two least influential are Tartars, Mr. Narlanoff and Mr. Huseinoff. Mr. Pankratoff, a former Russian sailor of the Caspian flotilla, is the most powerful, and, after him, Mrs. Raskolnikova, a Jewess, and wife of a Russian, Mr. Raskolnikov, who commanded the expedition to Enzeli, a clever woman, and two Georgians, Mr. Medivani and Mr. Orjakanidze. Many of the minor commissaries are Russians, as are the officials of Chresvychaika (an extraordinary commission), which is working at high pressure.

In the second place, the army is almost entirely Russian, the majority of the troops having been disbanded. Most of the troops belonged to the former Astrakhan Army and the

Twentieth Bolshevik Division was among the troops repulsed by the Georgians at Poli (between Tiflis and Elizabetopol).

The Tartars, whose sole crime is that they belonged to the Musavat (or Moderate) Party, or possess property, are now being imprisoned, and often executed, as if they belonged to the Russian bourgeoisie. Prices have risen enormously owing to the commandeering of supplies, and their export to Soviet Russia. Small local outbreaks continue to take place, and several small massacres of Muhammadans have followed the Elizabethopol massacres.

Nor are the Bolsheviks on better terms with the Armenian and Georgian republics. Despite Armenian protests, Russian troops have occupied Shusha and Gerusi (that is the district east of Erivan) and part of the mainly Armenian neutral area of Karabagh (farther to the south).

Moscow negotiations seem to be hanging fire and George Tchicherin demands what amounts to cession of the Nakhichevan region on the ground that the Bolsheviks wish to have a common frontier with the Turkish nationalists. The Nakhichevan province, whence the Armenians were expelled by the Tartars, aided by the Turks last July, is now the scene of fresh fighting in which Armenians who have at last received a substantial supply of munitions have been fairly successful.

Another Bolshevik defeat across the Armenian border was recorded this time by General Dro, the well-known Dashnakist leader, who hanged three senior Russian Bolshevik officers, captured for attacking a neutral state during negotiations and permitting outrages on the civil population on the part of their troops.

In Georgia, which has also obtained some military equipment, the feeling is both anti-Russian and anti-Bolshevik, owing not only to Bolshevik conduct on the subject of Batum, but also to the conduct of the Bolshevik representative at Tiflis, Commissar Kyroff. Mr. Kyroff arrived at the Georgian capital with a huge staff, including Mr. Benckendorff, son of the former Russian Ambassador, and demanded the use of three chief hotels in the town. This was refused, and they had finally to be content with two large houses.

Once settled down, Mr. Kyroff hastened to annoy the Georgians, indulging in propaganda and openly saying that he regarded peace with Georgia as an armistice soon to expire. The Georgian Bolsheviks, who are mostly provincial persons with a touching belief in equality, have been shocked by the sumptuousness of the Kyroff mission, which owns 81 automobiles.

EAST AFRICA TAKEN OVER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An order in council has been passed and brought into force from July 23, annexing to the Crown the whole of the East Africa Protectorate, except the territories on the coast which form part of the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, under the name of Kenya Colony. A further order in council will be passed to establish a Kenya Protectorate, consisting of the Sultan of Zanzibar's mainland dominions.

STRIKERS REFUSE ARBITRATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DURBAN, Natal (Wednesday)—The Engineering Union, now on strike here, has refused an offer of arbitration and the men threaten that, if the masters prolong the struggle, they will call out the workers at the power station and at the cold storage depots.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—The standing of parties in the next Nova Scotia Provincial House of Assembly will be:

Liberals	28
Conservatives	13
United Farmers	7
Labour	5

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tions and objections, but it will be difficult to change the course of the negotiations, which, even in France, are acknowledged to have been conducted with great skill by the Bolsheviks. It should be made clear that there are two sets of negotiations. Those between Poland and Russia for an armistice are somewhat delayed. It will not be till Friday night that they will be really opened. If the results from Boulogne reverse those of the London conference it would be with the hope of completing a general peace in which Russia would be fully recognized as a power equal to the western powers. It is asked what America would do in this event. The French view put forward by Mr. Millerand is that France cannot plunk lightly into such negotiations. The Soviets cannot be admitted into the European concert without undertaking the obligation of the old imperialistic government. There is even an inclination to press for a democratic consultation of the Russian people, having for its object the election of a national assembly, but it is doubtful if such a demand can be sustained.

General Wrangel's Position

The surrender of General Wrangel is the Russian demand which causes Mr. Millerand to pause. But Mr. Lloyd George desires to break down the French objections, which could only have the effect of wrecking the negotiations with Moscow. The reservations of France to the British policy, which seems to have taken an entirely conciliatory turn, are numerous and important, but they can hardly be maintained. Signs abound of the political conversion of a large part of French opinion. Even opposition is expressed in a moderate tone, and, as already recorded, powerful organs like the "Matin" are praising the Soviets. A deputy, Paul DeCassagnac, declares that the Moscow Government is remarkably reasonable since the Red Army could have invaded Poland, and the help promised by the Allies would have been belated and useless. This he describes as an action of a civilized government, of which Mr. Millerand demanded proofs, and if Moscow pursues a prudent policy, respectful of the rights of neighboring peoples, then the Allies cannot refuse to take notice of such conduct.

Grave questions are in course of litigation, notably the liberation of French prisoners and the recognition of the Russian debt, but to engage in conversations is already an immense progress. The problem cannot be definitely dealt with, says the "Matin" without the help of America, which can hardly disinterestedly herself in a settlement affecting Europe and Asia. While the French Cabinet gave Mr. Millerand authority to maintain the viewpoint so often repeated, the dilemma in which France is placed is to make concessions or pursue an isolated policy.

Arrival of Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain** (Wednesday)—Thomas Tittono arrived here on Tuesday and A. J. Balfour, Leon Bourgeois and the other delegates to the League of Nations conference will arrive on Wednesday. Preparations continue for the nautical fêtes and illuminations in honor of the delegates. Aeroplanes will make flights and a garden party will be held at Miramar Palace.

PRESS DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. **HALIFAX, Nova Scotia**—"We have come to recognize that not only is Canada thinking and speaking today ahead of Europe, but she is thinking and speaking ahead of herself," said Viscount Burnham, chairman of the United Kingdom delegation to the Imperial Press conference at Ottawa, in acknowledging yesterday's addresses of welcome made to delegates on behalf of the Province and Halifax here yesterday. "It is because we believe that you will continue to think and speak ahead of yourselves," Viscount Burnham continued, "that we are so glad to be here today."

Delegates arrived early yesterday morning from Sydney, where they landed from the steamship Victorian on Tuesday. After a formal welcome by Lieutenant-Governor McCallum Grant and Mayor Parker at the Province building, the party were guests at luncheon at the Halifax Shipyard Limited, one of the companies of the British Empire Steel corporation. Yesterday afternoon they were honored at the Government House, and in the evening they were guests of the Waegwolt Club on Northwest Arm. The party left last night for St. John.

NEW YORK PLANK URGES RESERVATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. **SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York**—The unofficial Republican state convention yesterday endorsed the Republican national platform and voted support to the party's presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Senator Warren G. Harding and Gov. Calvin Coolidge. The platform, which ignored the prohibition question as no longer a state issue, declared for a league of nations with reservations; included a housing relief plank; a pledge to amend the daylight-saving law so that it will not affect agricultural districts, and planks urging equal opportunities for women, the rights of the public in industrial relations, and abolition of the direct primary. The tentatively drawn up presents Senator James W. Wadsworth for renomination.

MINERS WAIT ON CONFERENCE PLANS

Operators to Act on Request—Individual Settlements Are Said to Be Opposed—Indiana Operatives Favor Concessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana**—Headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday awaited the reply to the telegram sent to Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the executive committee of the Bituminous Coal Operators in the central competitive field, requesting a conference of the operators and the miners' officials. It was reported here that a meeting of operators at the Great Northern Hotel in Chicago had been called for today at which a reply to the request for conference would be considered. Any attempts at individual settlements of unauthorized strikes in the Illinois field will probably be discharged by the national union of the miners, as the executive board and the officials of the national union take the position that any changes in the basic agreement under which the mine workers are working would have to be made through the regular channels of the union, in which case they would apply to the entire field.

A conference held by the striking men in the Indiana coal fields yesterday, it was reported that the sentiment appeared to favor a return to work pending the outcome of the effort of the national officials of the miners to bring about an adjustment with the operators.

Some operators were reported to be opposed to entering a conference until after the men on strike have returned to work, and until the apparent fight inside the miners' organization, between President Lewis and Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners, has been settled.

Illinois Operators Await Advice
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **CHICAGO, Illinois**—Illinois coal operators are waiting for advice from President Wilson before they take any steps for the settlement of the present strike of coal miners which has closed practically all the bituminous coal mines in Illinois and Indiana. They have submitted their report of the facts in the case to the President's secretary and can do nothing further because of the ruling of the bituminous coal commission, under which they consider themselves bound by their contract.

Coal Profit Discussed

Attorney-General Palmer Asks Committee for Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. **NEW YORK, New York**—A committee of producers, dealers and consumers of bituminous coal has been asked by Attorney-General Palmer to consider the feasibility of naming a fair margin of profit for bituminous producers and dealers. They will report to him shortly, and thereafter the Department of Justice will gauge its estimation of whether bituminous coal is being sold at a price beyond the intent and the letter of the Lever Act. It is not the intention to fix prices, but merely to ascertain "a maximum margin of reasonable profit" beyond which prosecutions under the act will commence. It is hoped that this will deter those who are now taking an excessive profit.

Following a conference with the Wholesale Coal Trade Association of New York on this subject, the Attorney-General met the committee here, and the matter was discussed further. The committee notes that the Lever Act "applies to export as well as domestic coal and the Attorney-General is determined that profiteering shall cease," and in the purpose he has "the unqualified support of the advisory committee."

PRINCE OF WALES AT BRISBANE SHOW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **BRISBANE, Queensland** (Wednesday)—The Prince of Wales opened the forty-fourth annual show of the Brisbane Agricultural Society on Wednesday and he recalled that King George opened the show held in 1901. The Prince was greatly interested in various exhibits typical of the wonderfully varied resources of Queensland, including the different agricultural products, minerals, timbers and manufactures, and he also paid special at-

tention to the work of the returned soldiers, such as leather work, basket-making and carpentry. Another feature of the show in which the Prince was interested was one of the farm exhibits showing what the individual farmer is capable of producing by his own efforts in the way of cereals, fruits and vegetables.

A visit was afterward paid to the ring, where the Prince inspected the cattle and horses and afterward witnessed various ring events. Sixty-five thousand persons were present and they gave the Prince a hearty welcome. On Tuesday morning the Prince passed through Toowoomba, which stands at the edge of the great northern tableland and is noted for its scenic beauty. Brilliant sunshine continues to favor the tour and ovations along the railway line were continuous. In replying to a civic address, the Prince said: "My delightful visit to Australia is drawing to a close. I cannot express too often how grateful I have been to the wonderful welcome I have met everywhere. I shall carry away from Brisbane yet another pleasant memory."

GREEK OCCUPATION MOVE CONTINUES

Turk Nationalist Leader and Staff Reported to Have Been Taken at Adrianople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. **WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Only the northern part of eastern Thrace in the vicinity of Kirk-Kilissee remains to be occupied by the advancing Greek troops under the terms of the Turkish peace. Greek circles here are elated at the reported capture at Adrianople of the Turkish Nationalist leader, Col. Jafar Tatar and his staff. The removal of Colonel Tatar, it is asserted, will bring a prompt close to the Turkish resistance to the Greek occupation of eastern Thrace.

Some resistance, however, is expected in the region immediately surrounding Kirk-Kilissee. It is believed certain that the opposition offered by the Turks will be of scant duration due to the loss of Colonel Tatar. He, it is said, has constructed his force through his personal influence and authority and it is not thought that any prospective leader exists in eastern Thrace who can replace him, outside of members of his staff who have been reported captured with their commanders at Adrianople.

The operations of Jafar Tatar in eastern Thrace, although aimed at the same goal, are said to have been distinct from those of Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Asia Minor, and without administrative connection or other liaison. Thus no leadership to replace Colonel Tatar is expected through Kemal. Lacking strong leadership it is felt that the Turks now concentrating about Kirk-Kilissee will be unable to give more than slight resistance to the advance of the Greeks from Adrianople, the European coast of the Sea of Marmora and from the Black Sea coast.

COMMUNIST LABOR POLICIES DEFINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **CHICAGO, Illinois**—By dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Labor Party meant only that the workers should take over the dictatorship, which they say is now exercised by the capitalists in the government of the United States, declared W. S. Forrest, attorney, in defending William Bross Lloyd and 19 other members of the Communist Labor Party, charged with sedition, under the Illinois law, before Judge Oscar Hebel in the Cook County Criminal Court Wednesday.

"They advocated the overthrow of the capitalist system, but not the State," Mr. Forrest asserted. "And this was to be done by educating the worker to a realization of his position." He declared there had been no attempt on the part of the prosecution to prove that the defendants made any preparations to overthrow the government by violence or other unlawful means—but that the only effort was to prove they had been talking. He admitted that he personally thought their teachings fallacious, but declared they should be allowed to talk whatever they please. He attempted to take the sting out of many phrases used in the party platform by saying that the same doctrines and phrases could be found in the books of Carl Marx at the public library, where they are circulated freely, whereas Communists have been arrested for circulating literature restating the same doctrines.

AUTOIST IN SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **WORCESTER, Massachusetts**—Charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, Joseph Perry, a real estate dealer, was sentenced to six months in the house of correction by Judge Winfred H. Whittier in the District Court Tuesday. The sentence was appealed.

FRANCISCO VILLA REPORTED TAKEN

Said to Have Surrendered to De Facto Government of Mexico—Right of United States to His Extradition Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. **WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—Intense interest was manifested in reports reaching here yesterday to the effect that Francisco Villa, the Mexican bandit leader, for years a bane to Mexican governments, had surrendered to the de facto government of Mexico. The reports reaching the State Department and the Mexican Embassy were vague and did not confirm the reports through unofficial channels that the bandit leader had unconditionally surrendered after an all-night conference with Gen. Eugenio Martinez, acting on behalf of the De la Huerta Government.

The State Department was informed through a dispatch from Piedras Negras that terms were being considered at a conference between Villa and General Martinez. Earlier yesterday several dispatches were received, one from the United States Embassy in Mexico City stating that his surrender was reported, and another from the United States consul at Chihuahua to similar effect.

While the question of the surrender and the terms on which he consented to hand himself over to the de facto government remained in doubt, there was a general feeling of satisfaction that the new government of Mexico had undertaken to eliminate one of the main causes of Mexican disorder and a fertile source of international trouble.

Complications Indicated

The reports of Villa's surrender to the Mexican Government immediately raised the question as to whether or not his extradition will be asked by the United States, in order that he may face charges for crimes committed by him in connection with his raids into United States territory, and particularly the raid on Columbus, New Mexico, where 19 innocent persons perished.

A grand jury returned a true charge of willful homicide against the Mexican bandit. The incident led to the sending of an American expedition into Mexico under the command of Gen. John J. Pershing, in an effort to capture him; but the daring bandit was as completely successful in eluding the American dragnet as he was in eluding the attempts of the Mexican authorities to dispose of him. He betook himself to the mountains of southern Chihuahua, where it would have been impossible to capture him without military operations on such a scale as would complicate further the relations between the United States and the Carranza Government. Since that time he has held complete sway in his mountain fastnesses, loomed large as a symbol of Mexican disorder and embryonic revolution, and as a continual source of worry and annoyance to the American border patrol.

In view of the background, and the Mexican situation, the United States Government must consider two questions. There is, first of all, the great fact to be considered that this government must view with gratification the success of the Mexican Government in a step toward pacification. It is not supposed that Villa was likely to surrender without some guarantee from the Mexican Government for his personal safety. A demand for his surrender to the United States authorities on the charges preferred against him by the Columbus grand jury might easily prove embarrassing to a government which is just finding its feet, and his actual extradition might not have the effect of encouraging other bandits in the Villa entourage to devote their lives to peaceful pursuits.

Effect of Existing Treaty

There is, however, the other aspect of the case. The United States is a country of laws, and the law acts in personam and in its strictest interpretation is related not at all to political expediency. Clearly the State Department is faced with a ticklish question and one on which a decision will not be taken without mature deliberation. As a point of law, it is well established that extradition cases are always dependent on the character of treaty arrangements between the countries concerned in each individual case.

The question of Villa's extradition had not been discussed with the present Mexican Government, it was made known by State Department officials. The department had not entered into any discussion of terms under which this government would recognize the new regime in Mexico. No examination had been made of the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, or of other phases of the question. No examination, even if it were to be asked for, would be likely to be granted.

May Aid Permanent Peace

While no details have been received here as to the terms on which Villa surrendered, it is generally believed that there must have been some sort of an understanding between him and the Mexican authorities that if he gave himself up he would not be delivered over to the United States. Otherwise, it is said, he might just as well have remained in his bandit rôle and taken

his chances. In some quarters here the view was taken that it would really be a great accomplishment if the present Mexican Government could rid the country and the world of an outlaw who has caused so much internal and international complications. It was believed, therefore, arguing from this standpoint, that it should be enough to know that he is out of the way as a disturber of the international peace. Both Mexico and the United States will profit greatly by his passing from the scene, and his going will help to make easier the establishment of firm and friendly relations between the two countries.

RESEARCH WORK ON OXYGEN AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Cambridge, Massachusetts Office. **CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts**—Study of the manufacture of oxygen from the point of view of the engineer has been started at the Harvard Engineering School under the direction of Prof. Harvey N. Davis. This development in engineering research is made possible by a gift to Harvard of \$5000 from the Research Corporation.

Believing that present methods of making oxygen are wasteful, and that there may be immense possibilities for the industrial use of oxygen in blast furnaces and elsewhere if this waste can be eliminated, Professor Davis and his associates at Harvard are going to undertake a thorough study to determine the fundamental data concerning air and its properties. When these fundamental data have been worked out, they predict that it is likely to be possible to put the designing of oxygen plants on an engineering basis, so that one can estimate the efficiency of such plants as definitely as one can now estimate the efficiency of a steam engine, instead of in the vague, hit-or-miss way which is at present the only possible way.

LOWER PRICES FOR WOOLENS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **CHICAGO, Illinois**—An autumn drop in the price of woolen clothing was forecast yesterday by J. M. Culnan, superintendent of Lauerman Brothers Company, Marinette, Wisconsin, in addressing the sixth annual Business Builders Conference, attended by some 400 retail merchants of the middle west. "Wool prices will bear close watching," said Mr. Culnan. "Many purchasers have already committed themselves to high prices by buying early, but revised figures from some jobbers quote prices from 10 to 15 per cent lower than those of 60 days ago."

FAIR TRIAL ASKED FOR KANSAS COURT

TOPEKA, Kansas—A plea asking that organized labor give the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law a fair trial before condemning it, was made in an open letter sent out yesterday by A. L. Flemming of Atchison, Kansas, an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, to all union men in Kansas. Mr. Flemming pointed out that the decisions already handed down by the court gave the employees an increase in wages.

TWO RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. **PENSACOLA, Florida**—Florida will have the selection of two Rhodes scholarships this year. One scholarship is the usual number allowed, but owing to the fact that the college world is just getting itself readjusted, this year there are to be two awards. According to the custom, the applicant must be unmarried, between 19 and 25 years of age, and have passed his sophomore year at college. The scholarship carries \$1500 a year for three years at the University of Oxford, England.

UNIVERSITY TO RAISE FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **CHICAGO, Illinois**—For new building projects, four new institutes and the increase authorized in the salaries of the faculty, the University of Chicago plans to raise \$10,000,000 in the next five years. The institutes proposed are those of physics and chemistry, plant agriculture, mining and the science of education. These are to be within the graduate school for conducting such research and training in pure science as has an immediate bearing on the application of the sciences to industry. It is announced.

MASONIC TEMPLE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. **PINE BLUFF, Arkansas**—What will be one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in the United States is the plan to be erected in Little Rock, Arkansas, which will be known as the Albert Pike Memorial Temple, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry. The edifice will cost several hundred thousand dollars.

VENEZUELA SENDS ENVOYS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With a view to increasing its export trade, Venezuela has appointed commercial attaches to the United States, Great Britain and the other principal countries of the world. The State Department was informed today. The attaches will be directly connected with the ministry of foreign affairs.

ATTACKS BY PARK RANGERS ALLEGED

National Parks Service, However, Declares Instances Only Ejection of Those Attempting Automobile Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Denver, Colorado Office. **BOSTON, Massachusetts**—A telegram received by The Christian Science Monitor from Estes Park, Colorado, reports that at noon, on Tuesday, a park ranger in the Rocky Mountain National Park, near Denver, attacked the driver of the car of Mrs. J. P. Thomy of St. Louis, while she was showing the park to a party of friends. The ranger asserted that he was acting under instructions from the National Parks Service. Several other attacks alleged to have been made by rangers recently are said to be a part of a program to enforce, to the exclusion of other vehicles, a monopolistic transportation concession.

Transportation Monopoly

Park "Sightseeing" Awarded One Company to Insure Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. **WASHINGTON, District of Columbia**—An investigation by the National Parks Service of the Department of the Interior of attacks alleged to have been committed by park rangers upon drivers of cars through the Rocky Mountain National Park, disclosed that in practically all cases recently reported the rangers were acting entirely within their rights and disclosed further that the word "attack" was used to designate ejection under the park regulations.

This was in substance the statement made yesterday by Arno B. Cammerer, acting director of the National Parks Service Division, when the matter of the alleged attacks was brought to his attention.

It has been charged that the rangers have been resorting to forcible ejections from the park in order to insure a monopoly of tourist transportation to the automobile company operating under the supervision of the department, and that the enforcing of a monopoly privileges by such means is illegal. The so-called attacks are, in the opinion of Mr. Cammerer, nothing more than orders from the rangers for the drivers to leave the boundaries of the park, which the rangers have a right to enforce if they are met by refusal. In this line of action, said Mr. Cammerer, they have been acting entirely within their rights.

Two Sides to Question

There are apparently two sides to the question: that taken by the officials here who authorized the monopoly concession held by the Rocky Mountain Automobile Company, and that held by the people opposed to the concession. The position of the Interior Department was stated in full by the acting director.

In sifting down the evidence it has been found, almost without exception, Mr. Cammerer claimed, that the drivers ejected from the park were operators of independent "jitneys" lines carrying on business in defiance of the concession given by the National Park Service last year to the Rocky Mountain Transportation Company. The right of the park service to give such a concession was upheld by the courts in a number of suits and injunction cases brought by individual drivers of rent-a-automobiles.

At first vigorously assailed by the public because of the idea conveyed by the phrase "monopolistic transportation concession," and because of the expectation that "monopoly" prices would be the natural accompaniment of such an arrangement, the plan of commissioning one company to provide transportation through the park to all visitors not using their own cars for sightseeing has won the approval of hotel keepers, the visiting public and the inhabitants of the region around the park, the acting head of the park service division contends.

Monopoly Defended

Mr. Cammerer, in defending the action taken by the Department of the Interior, acting through the park service, in granting this monopoly in tourist transportation through the Rocky Mountain National Parks and other national reservations where such an arrangement exists, called attention to the legal phase of the question. Its legality rests on that section of the Act of Congress establishing a national park service, which states:

"The Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the use and management of the parks, monuments and reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service."

Explaining the necessity of furnishing the public some such organized and regulated system of tourist transportation as now exists, Mr. Cammerer stated that it has proven more successful in giving steady service to the throngs of sightseers who visit the park every year and more dependable in all ways than the old haphazard system of independent drivers all fighting by fair means or foul to secure trade.

In 1919, statistics showed that there were 167,000 visitors to Rocky Mountain National Park, 14 per cent of whom came by train and so had to be accommodated in public automobile lines while touring the park. A much larger crowd is visiting the park this year, it was stated, necessitating a system of sightseeing automobiles that should combine the maximum efficiency with the minimum of expense. In order to secure the services of a company that could be depended upon

to handle the crowds not only in the rush but in the slack season, regardless of business conditions or emergencies, it was found necessary by the park service to insure freedom from competition. In previous years, it is claimed, private lines had shown an obliging willingness to flock to the parks at the request of the Interior Department which trade was good, but gave it a wide berth when business was only normal or below; the result was confusion and dissatisfaction among the tourist contingent.

"Our prime interest is to give efficient service to the visitors who yearly come west to the park, expecting to see it with a minimum of trouble and expense," said Mr. Cammerer. "The best way of doing this in the matter of sight-seeing trips by automobile has proved to be giving the business into the hands of one company, which is at present the Rocky Mountain Transportation Company, directly responsible to the Department of the Interior and with rates subject to its supervision. Four per cent of the receipts of the company are turned over to the government."

This is the task which falls to the lot of the forest rangers of the Rocky Mountain National Park. Mr. Cammerer pointed out that tourists are permitted to ride through the park district in cars not operated by the company provided such cars have been rented by them outside the boundaries of the park, but that automobile drivers soliciting trade within the park are acting in direct violation of the ordinance insuring the Rocky Mountain Transportation Company against competition.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT IN IRELAND DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. **WESTMINSTER, England**—Major H. O'Neill, member for Antrim, in the course of his reply to the protest of Joseph Devlin, the Nationalist leader, at the failure of the government to protect the Roman Catholic population in Ireland, said that day after day Mr. Devlin's Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen in different parts of Ireland were being foully murdered, and Mr. Devlin did not intervene to call attention to that, nor did he raise a finger to stop these crimes. In the south and west, workmen had been hounded out of their employment because they would not obey the decrees of Sinn Fein. While depicting the occurrences in Belfast, he said that there was no doubt whatever that their immediate cause was the terrible and truly deplorable murder of Colonel Smyth, an Ulster Protestant, following upon other outrages which had greatly incensed the feelings of the Ulster people.

The disturbances which had taken place were not primarily religious, nor did he think that the Sinn Fein movement, as a whole, was a religious movement, but could they altogether blame the Ulster people for thinking that it was to a great extent a movement inspired by the Roman Catholic church? That church, to which the great bulk of the Irish people belonged, had never as an organization come out into the open and denounced the perpetrators of those crimes.

Why had not the Pope himself come out and denounced Sinn Fein criminals? Mr. Devlin reminded Mayor O'Neill that Cardinal Logue, after his return from Rome, conveyed a letter from the Pope, in which it was stated that he hoped that the cause for which Irishmen were fighting would not be stained by crime. Mayor O'Neill replied that the head of the Roman Catholic church had not denounced those deeds as he ought to have done, and therefore the Protestant workingmen of Belfast were of the opinion that, to a great extent, the Sinn Fein organization had the support of the Roman Catholic church.

CARMEN CONSIDER AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. **ST. LOUIS, Missouri**—About 1500 street-car men have voted neither to accept nor reject, at this time, the award of a 5-cent-per-hour increase in wages approved by the Missouri Public Service Commission. The company will be asked to grant a rehearing of the men's request for an increase of 20 to 25 cents an hour. Many of the men want to take immediate action, but are held back by the officials, who believe that the public is willing to pay higher fares.



Domino Syrup
A rare combination of quality and flavor.
American Sugar Refining Company
"Sweeten it with Domino"



THE WINDOW OF THE WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Machinery for Argentina

In the present development of Argentina the National Industrial School at Buenos Aires has become far more important and a genuinely national one seemed likely when it was established about 15 years ago and the movement for better industrial education was in its first visible stages. Schools to teach the rudiments of the chief trades were started in the leading cities, but the impetus that the world war has brought to industrial growth all over the world could hardly have been anticipated, and the present six years' course of instruction in Buenos Aires, now being taken by about 1000 students, has become more important than could reasonably have been expected.

Germany, however, saw an opportunity to benefit German manufacturers by helping the industrial education of Argentina and making it a "line of least resistance" for graduates of the new institutions to turn to Germany whenever they wished to buy machinery. And so, through the organization of a German society designed for the spreading of industrial propaganda, the mechanical equipment of the new schools was largely German, either given by the German manufacturers or provided at very low cost.

Times have changed; one hears from Buenos Aires, through United States Trade Commissioner Brady, that the National Industrial School would like to acquire some modern American machinery, and especially small working models of machinery for demonstration work in its courses. One might call it a hint, but Commissioner Brady evidently regards it as one that some far-sighted American manufacturers will be glad to take. It is an opportunity, in other words, for American manufacturers of industrial equipment to make a friend and get a valuable advertisement in Argentina.

Beauty in an Aztec Ruin

The discovery of a sealed-up room in the Pueblo ruin in Aztec, New Mexico, which is being excavated by the American Museum of Natural History gives a vivid idea of the interior decoration of those early times. This room as described by Dr. Clark Wissler, curator of the museum's department of anthropology, is in perfect condition, its interior plastered and painted a brilliant white with dull red side borders and a series of triangular designs. A serpent is carved exquisitely in the ceiling and several strands of beautifully made rope hang from the ceiling.

"This room," said Dr. Wissler, "is one more suggestion that the people who lived in the cliff houses were the founders of the culture at Aztec and Bonito."

Other excavations have uncovered complex stone walls and quaint doorways, Dr. Wissler reports, and have also shown that vast quantities of wood were used in building the city.

The Seat of the Window

Surely there is no pleasanter place in London than the armchair by the big windows at 14 St. James' Square, the London Library.

Looking out right across the square to the Astors House, and the house with the five canons, and on one's left, the house where Pitt and Lord Derby and Gladstone lived, one feels in the midst of all the stirring life of England, which is represented by history and the making of history. The green trees hide and veil the temporary buildings of the Washington Inn with its memories of the war, soon to be done away with, though the friendships and hospitalities begun there are fading a more permanent expression elsewhere.

Deep in the armchair, with a pile of books at hand, and a quiet silence brooding over all, who would want to go further for pleasure or profit.

The president, Mr. Arthur Balfour, has sent forth the annual report in which mention is made of the new extension, very much needed, which will hold 150,000 more volumes, a very necessary addition as every available space is filled to overflowing.

The committee express their gratitude to Mr. H. Yates Thompson for the splendid gift of the Aldine Theophrastus printed in Venice in 1495 with a beautiful illuminated page attributed to Dürer or one of his disciples (grants of appreciation from the depths of the armchair). Lord Balfour is also thanked for the collection of Russian and Hungarian books he has given, Mr. Cartwright

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF JANE AUSTEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Even in books," wrote Miss Mitford in 1824. I like a confined locality, and so do the critics when they talk of the Unities. Nothing is so tiresome as to be whirled half over Europe at the chained wheels of a hero, to go to sleep at Vienna and awaken at Madrid; it produces a real fatigue, a weariness of spirit. On the other hand nothing is so delightful as to sit down in a

ott's own tenants make up an unusually complicated and very delicately told story, miniature in scale but great in effect, and as far removed from Miss Mitford's generalization at most points as it is close to it in one, the relationship that is between the two or three families connected with the Elliots at and near Uppercross.

There is then scope for a new chronicle of social life seen from different standpoints; even the three fragmentary stories, "Lady Susan," "The Watsons" and "Sandition" neither repeat themselves nor the situations of the six great novels on whose differences we have already touched.



From "Jane Austen's Sister's Sketches," by J. H. and Edith C. Hubback, by permission of John Lane.

"Cassandra's sketch of Jane"

WOMEN'S PARTIES IN HOLLAND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Holland presents at this time the most feminine aspect of any nation in the world, since it has two political parties of women pledged to support only women candidates and a third such party is proposed. One of the parties comes out boldly under the name of Feministic and the other is known as the Independent Women's Party.

The existence of so radical a woman's movement is strange in view of the fact that before the women were enfranchised they were made candidates by the men on the tickets of the political parties and that, although the women have as yet had an opportunity in only a few town elections to use the suffrage given them in 1919, there are at present 88 town and 36 county woman councilors, one woman in the national senate, Madame Carry Portu-Smit, and one woman in the national lower house, Mademoiselle Suzie Groeneweg.

The women's groups have come into being because of the resentment over the control by a few men of the management of the existing political parties, but they will not last long in the opinion of Dr. Aleta Jacobs, pioneer leader of the suffrage movement in Holland, who headed a large delegation from her association to the recent congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Geneva.

Women can never obtain the legislation they desire by working alone," declared Dr. Jacobs in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "They must have the cooperation of the men if they are to accomplish great reforms. Furthermore, women are not accustomed to giving money, nor, in many instances, have they money to give. Without money to make propaganda they will fail to get enough votes to win for themselves and they will have subtracted several thousand votes from the older parties to no purpose. This is especially deplorable because the votes they will take away will be those of the balanced middle thinkers who are needed to counteract the extreme conservatives and liberals. Women will quickly realize this and they will come the more speedily to the realization through the clashes in personal leadership which are already evident in Holland. It is most important that reforms in political party management be made so that by the next general election in 1922 men and women will be working together to win legislative reforms."

"The women do not need to campaign to get voters to register as in other countries. With us all eligible to vote are required by law to register. Since one must vote, one must become informed concerning the operations of government and the candidates for elections. Our suffrage association for 25,000 members has a regular citizenship program with lectures through the country for both men and women. We are also agitating for changes in our laws to give wives control of their own property and mothers equal guardianship of their children."

The woman movement in Holland has made rapid strides into its present position, for even equal education for girls in Holland is comparatively new. Dr. Jacobs herself having led the campaign to open the universities to women. But much may be accomplished in a country so industrious that even its national parliament sits every year from the second week in September, with a fortnight's holiday in December, up to the last week in June, each member receiving for this service about 30 guilders.

ON AN ONTARIO DAIRY FARM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"There's a summer cottage down by the lake shore you're welcome to if you'd like to stay around for a bit. Like to look at it?"

The hospitable suggestion came from our friend Moreston, a fair and jovial-featured man of strong presence. In old shoes, shirt and trousers and a weathered straw hat, he sat with us on the steps of a dignified colonial piazza, whose floors between the white columns overhead were gay with geraniums. Beyond the acre-wide sweep of lawn, across the highway, was a tree-fringed pasture bordering the sunlit blue of the Bay of Quinte, an offshoot of Lake Ontario, famous for both beauty and historic association.

We went to look. Across the sun-bright road, entering the pasture, cows stood in our way. Except a dainty lady of a Jersey, they were large black and white creatures of wide backs and deep flanks with silken coats and manners of slow and familiar ease, gazing with kind-eyed curiosity. As we stood, they gathered close, and gentle and slow, presented their polls to be scratched. This little punctilio concluded, they filed in ruminating dignity to the gate, for it was near evening milking time.

The cottage inspected, we learned that the small building at the other end of the pasture, well over the water, was the pump-house. Within, damp and cool, the pulsation of plunger and piston echoed pleasantly amid the enveloping base drone of the motor. The electricity came from a power station on the falls of the river Trent, several miles away. This pump furnished the water supply for the entire farm.

Returning to the house, under elms and maples we strolled on velvet turf among flower beds gay with old-fashioned friends. The purple height of foxgloves neighbored the pink and white and crimson roses of Sweet William. Dwarf roses deeply glowing were prodigal of bloom. Oriental poppies flamed, and the blue intensity of tall larkspurs was offset by pale yellow columbines with spurs inches long. Our host talked enlighteningly: "Dairying is our big staple here—milk, butter, cheese and eggs. I am paying \$2 a bushel right now for feed grain, but I find it's worth while to pay that for it, feed it to my cows, and market the product than to dream of growing it for myself. Would you like to see the barns?"

An Immaculate Cowbarn

The cowbarn was carefully clean. The animals, in open stalls, full of light and air, stood free on odorously fresh planing mill shavings and sawdust. A blue, a Jersey and a white heifer, with a half dozen matronly Holstein dignities of breeding and record all turned their heads to greet Moreston's step and voice. From more than one came a heavy-breathed, audible welcome.

A huge black and white creature had a broad band across her back harnessing to her under four rubber tubes branching from one leading to a conical can on the floor. From this ran another to a brass air exhaust cylinder traveling on a horizontal rod to each stall in turn. Its piston was coupled to a pitman extending across the barn, actuated by an electric motor in a separate room. In this was also an electric heater whereon steamed hot water for scalding cans and washing all things and hands concerned in milk production. "Mechanical milking, eh?" commented the writer. "And that cow seems to take kindly to it, too."

Moreston lifted an indicator finger. Above the cows were neat cards, with such legends as "Rosetta Pride Gerber 1918 13101.5 lbs." "Belkmoordyke Gerber 1918 14085.1 lbs." "Florilla Gerber 26181.9 lbs." "Flora Gerber de Kal 10 mos. 19541.2 lbs." "Bride Rose Silvia 1918 25568 lbs."

"Those seem to be tremendous yields," remarked the artist. Not because he knew anything about it, but because the figures looked impressive enough to deserve respect.

"We ought to know," Moreston assured us, while mild eyes gazed from all over the barn, with imaginably visible but polite amusement. "Here's the records."

Keeping the Records

On the barn wall, was a cross-ruled sheet. For each day of the month were two spaces for the morning and evening milking of each cow. This, under the supervision of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, was a production record for the single cow, for the herd, the district and the entire country for any given period. On it was based a book account for every animal. A man came from a cow just milked, placed the container on a spring balance, observed and noted on the record sheet the weight of milk in pounds and tenths, passed it on its way to the coolers and separators, and was handling another cow, all within 30 seconds.

The accents of silage and clover hay, of ground feed, floury and wheaty,



KIMBALL'S
NOVELTY SHOE SHOP
LOEB ARCADE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Accredited Agency for
The RED CROSS
SHOE

A QUAIN BOOK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Christian Chymistrie, extracting the Honey of Instruction from Variety of Objects. Being an Handfull of Observations Historically, Occasionally, and out of Scripture. With Applications Theological and Moral," by Caleb Trenchfield, sometime minister of the church at Chipstead in Surrey, is a rare little book of a charm peculiar to the age, printed in "Pope's Head Alley, next Lombard Street," in 1662. The author, a learned and pious man, dedicates it to his "ever-honored uncle, Daniel Shetlerden, Esq.," as "a Bunch of Grapes, comparatively sower; nay, positively so, for 'tis out of mine own vineyard, and I dwell in a cold air, and churlish soil, that would abase even a generous Vine."

It is difficult to describe in a few words the character of the book, the original part of which is a series of morals drawn from events in history and fable, using both words in their widest sense, recalling the Promptuarium or Preachers' Handbooks of the Middle Ages, in which anecdotes suitable for the pulpit were gathered together without much regard to what the Book of Common Prayer calls The Grace of Congruity. A few specimens will give a better idea of the author's method than many pages of description, some idea also of the strange nature of the work, half mystical, half worldly wise, and suggesting in the union of these qualities, though in nothing else, the later work of William Law.

Jane Make-peace

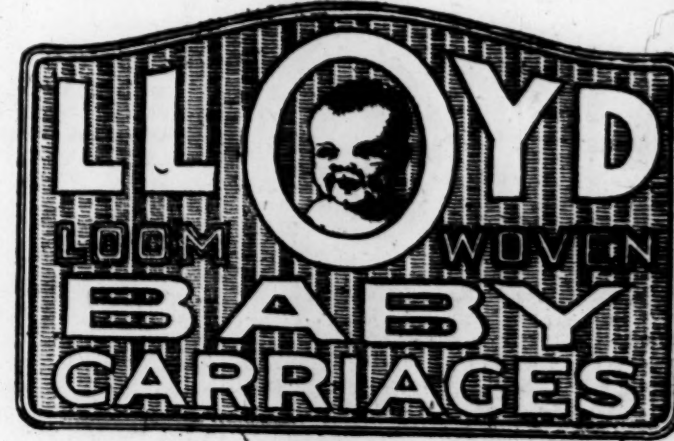
"A Limmer being desired by a certain person to draw for him a Horse tumbling, which he mistakings, drew one running; which when he had brought home, the person employing him grew angry, that, according as he had appointed, he had not represented him tumbling; to whom he answered, Turn the piece, and your running Horse is a tumbling one. Many differences have been among us, wherein we have been very angry that others have not concurred with our apprehensions, when the difference hath been only the different way of representing. (How full this last of charity, and how unlike the age!) Again, "I read of the sister of Edward the third, married to David, King of Scots, that she was called Jane Make-peace. How fortunate were it, if not every Kingdom, but every Family had one deserving that name!"

These all are from the first section. History Improved is the second and most interesting. Occasional Observations is full of touches from life. "I passed by an Ant's Nest." "As I rode from Guildford, "In a street of London I observed over an Entry," "I had a Lamb whose dam forsook it," "I had a Clove Gilliflower of a very good Sort." The twelfth apologue shall serve as a specimen. "I took a plumstone, and would have cracked it, but could not, I would have cleft it with a knife, but it was not penetrable. I set it in the ground, and after a few days I found the kernel had shot out a tender sprout which had split the shell, and made its passage through. Lord, the hammer of affliction breaks not this stony heart, the sharp sword of thy threatenings pierces it not, but let the sweet efficacy of thy mercies quicken thy grace, that it may cleave all obstacles, and send forth shoots bearing fruit to thee abundantly."

Solomon's House

One Scripture Observation, the first, and Caleb Trenchfield will have given us his message.

"It is recorded of Solomon, that he was seven years a-building of the Temple, but 13 years in building his own house (1 Kings, 6 ult.), not that he bestowed more cost or curiosity upon his own, but he had more industry and expedition in that of God. 'Tis a Proverb with us, of that which goes slowly on, that it is church-work; men act carelessly and coldly in things that concern the interest of God, but are active and affectionate in their own affairs; the seal of Thy House hath eaten me up, was the speech of him whose heart mis-gave him in that he dwelt in an house of Cedars, and the Ark of God under curtains."



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NARCOTIC TRAFFIC THREATENS CHINA

Far Eastern Bureau Director
Declares United States and
Great Britain Must Unite to
Break Up Japanese Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Four hundred millions of people, after a successful crusade extending over years to free themselves from opium, have, with the elimination of the opium trade, become threatened by a new menace, the wholesale debauchery of the Chinese population by means of morphine, its derivatives, and similar narcotics; and the United States and Great Britain together could and should break up the narcotic traffic, which China's very government authorities have lent themselves to extend wherever the strong-arm of Japan has been able to nullify China's efforts to break up the new burden being placed on her people.

So declares Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, research professor of government and public administration at New York University, chairman of the Alexander Hamilton Institute and director of the Far Eastern Bureau. In an emphatic statement warning of "the menace of the narcotic traffic in the Far East," Dr. Jenks cites China's successful fight against opium and adds that the failure effectively to block the influx of other equally harmful narcotics has brought about a situation where a "new crusade has been entered upon to protect China again from the unscrupulous abuse of privileges enjoyed by foreigners within that republic."

Japanese Traffic

Dr. Jenks says that the Japanese, "it is well known by all familiar with the Far Eastern situation, have entered upon a deliberate traffic in these habit-forming drugs, and only a few years have been required to place the menace from this source in the same rank with the original opium trade, which has been crushed through Anglo-Chinese cooperation at the expense of the Indian producers, who bitterly fought the attempts of the British Government to meet China half-way."

"In the first place, the Japanese enjoy the general privileges of extrajurisdiction which apply to other foreigners; that is, subjects of foreign powers in China cannot be made subject to the processes of Chinese law. This means that the Chinese cannot arrest Japanese subjects who may be participating in the illegal introduction of narcotics into China, but must act through the Japanese authorities, who for a considerable time have amply shown themselves to be conniving at the narcotic trade."

"Secondly, the Japanese postal system maintains agencies in China, many of which have been protested by the Chinese Government and constitute a serious infringement of Chinese sovereignty. Japan has three times the number of post offices maintained by Great Britain in China and 50 times the number of American agencies. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated because the imperial Japanese post has been proved time and time again to be one of the chief instruments for the distribution of morphine through China. The Chinese officials cannot interfere with the Japanese post even when it makes the illegal deliveries that the Japanese Government countenances in violation of China's stringent regulations against the import of such drugs, and contrary to the spirit of the international commitments striking at the traffic in narcotics."

Bases of Operation

"Thirdly, Japan's possession of territory immediately adjacent to China, the island of Formosa lying off the south coast of China and the Korean peninsula in the north, give the Japanese drug traders a unique base of operations. This is made more dangerous by the lease holds and special territorial rights which Japan has won from China, from her Manchurian aggression and that of Shantung. These have been deliberately utilized with the tacit permission of the Japanese authorities in extending Japan's narcotic trade at the expense of China's future."

"Fourthly, the Japanese have sent into China from Formosa Chinese who are legally Japanese subjects because of their continued residence in Formosa after China ceded the island to Japan in 1894. These peddlers claim immunity from Chinese law, yet cannot be differentiated from Chinese, and simply complicate the difficulties of China."

"Fifthly, inasmuch as Japan has imported the supply of narcotics now being used in China from Great Britain or the United States, a most delicate diplomatic situation confronts the two latter countries in their efforts to break up the indirect Anglo-American assistance rendered the Japanese drug traffic."

"The problem now is to shut off Japan's sources of supply and break up the Japanese drug traffic in China whether or not the Japanese Government cooperates. The first effective step in this direction has been the promulgation by the United States of export regulations which can virtually stop the supply of Japanese with these narcotics if properly administered. But Great Britain has not as yet forbidden exportation of these drugs. They can still be transmitted through the United States in bond for consumption in China and distribution by the Japanese agencies outlined."

American Action Urged

"If the British will not do their part in refusing to the Japanese the supplies which she is using with the connivance of the government to de-

bauch China, the American government should complete her breaking up of the transit trade of narcotics by taking measures to prevent its transportation across the United States in bond.

The Chinese authorities have always regarded morphine as a prohibited drug. No one can doubt China's competency to deal with the subject if given a free hand. A short time ago the foreign opium merchants approached the Chinese authorities with the proposal that, if the Chinese Government would give them nine months for the disposal of their surplus drugs, they would give China \$16,000,000. To her everlasting credit China replied that nothing could induce her to make further concessions to the opium traffic. But the morphine problem is entirely outside China's hands.

"As long as China, with the connivance of her government and the use of her postal system in China, is able to get morphine abroad, it will be impossible to do much to better the situation. The fact that she has entered on the systematic extension of the production of cocaine and other narcotics in Formosa shows what can be expected of the Japanese Government unless an adverse public sentiment becomes much stronger than it has been in the past in Japan."

"Within a decade the quantity of morphine smuggled into China has increased five fold. An investigator says that the profits in 1913 alone amounted to £840,000 on 6½ tons. In 1919 the amount used in China ran into 28 tons."

"Here in a nutshell is the incentive for the Japanese trade and Anglo-American tolerance of their part in it through ignorance of the issues involved. The leadership which the United States has taken in freeing China from the menace of drugs ought not to fail her at the present time. We may not be able to expect much from Japan at this moment, but we may expect the British Government to stand shoulder to shoulder with us, if we make the proper effort. Together we could block the Japanese source of supply on a large scale."

LEGISLATIVE POLL BY LOYAL COALITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Polling of congressmen has been begun by the Loyal Coalition, which has opposed agitation in the United States in behalf of the so-called "Irish Republic" for the past four months. Congressmen George Holden Tinkham and Richard Olney, who signed a cablegram forwarded to David Lloyd George in the spring on the subject of political prisoners in Ireland, have each been sent a letter by Demarest Lloyd, president of the Loyal Coalition. They are asked, in case of election, they would abide by the disposition of their conventions to exclude the Irish question from American politics.

Both congressmen are reminded that "all Americans worthy of the name are emphatically determined that American government shall function in behalf of American interests free from influence by alien or hyphenated elements," after reference has been made to a division of opinion on the part of the people of the country concerning the League of Nations and prohibition. Each is asked if it would be his intention to insure "that the Irish question will not occupy a position in American politics at the same time demoralizing to our national harmony and dangerous to our foreign relations."

BOSTON COMMERCE CHAMBER'S PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent a vigorous protest to Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, against its action in forbidding the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's boat West Kason from loading a cargo here for the Far East. More than 1500 tons of cargo have been contracted for to be transported, part of which is en route by rail, while some has already arrived.

The ship, now on its way, is due to make Boston her first port of call while operated as part of a round-trip world service recently established by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, although owned and directed by the Shipping Board. The reason for the action of the board, it is said, is not fully understood. The failure of the New York office to ask permission to send the ship to Boston is given as an explanation in some quarters. It has also been charged that other ports have sought to have this port excluded.

FARM BUREAU TO FOSTER WOOL POOLS

LANSING, Michigan.—Development of the wool pooling system in practically all the large wool producing states of the country was announced yesterday as part of the American Farm Bureau Federation's program for direct dealing by farmers with manufacturers handling their products. In states where wool growers had already adopted the pooling system, Mr. J. R. Howard, president of the federation, declared, hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the growers this year through stabilization of the market.

PEACE ARGUMENT DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Because no demand had been made on Secretary of State Colby to promulgate the resolution ending the state of war with Germany before the filing of the suit for mandamus by Harry S. McCartney, a Chicago lawyer, Chief Justice McGray, of the District Supreme Court, refused today to hear argument on the petition.

POSSIBILITIES OF ALASKAN FORESTS

Territorial Timber Resources
Provide Opportunities for
Pulpwood Enterprises and
Manufacture of Newsprint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska.—Alaska is again attracting attention, not because of her gold or furs or fish, which continue to yield substantial revenues, but on account of her forests, which contain large quantities of pulp wood. While the Department of Agriculture at Washington formulates the policies and establishes regulations under which the laws with reference to the national forests shall be carried out, the details are left to the division superintendent, on the ground.

These forests are not reserves but merely national forests under the direction and control of the Department of Agriculture, which provides for their use in such a way as will allow them to produce continually and bring the best returns to the people and the government and still give the manufacturer a liberal return on his investment.

The Forest Service, though handicapped by limited funds, has been making investigations, endeavoring in every way it could to develop the use of this great resource. Its best pulpwood expert has spent two seasons in Alaska, examining and reporting upon opportunities for pulpwood enterprises. A number of streams have been examined and stream gauging has been conducted in connection with the United States Geological Survey to determine the available water power.

Supply of Timber

It is estimated that these forests contain 75,000,000,000 board feet of standing timber, of which 100,000,000 cords are pulp wood, providing a continuous yield for all time of 2,000,000 cords of pulp timber a year, or about one-third of the present consumption in the United States.

The government is offering to make contracts for timber at the prices named, for periods of 30 years, with a guarantee of additional large quantities conveniently located, for 15 years after the expiration of the contract. The Forest Service has felt it necessary in the public interests to provide in the contracts a provision for the revision of stumpage prices at intervals of five years, beginning when actual cutting commences, reserving the right to increase the stumpage prices if an unprejudiced and expert appraisal of the operating conditions warrants.

Timber Reserve Hurt

It is claimed by those who have looked into the matter, that in the last few years the cutting of timber in the United States has exceeded the growth by four times. With proper care, it is said, the national forests of Alaska can be turned over every eighty years; in other words, an area which is cut this year will be ready to cut in about eighty years. This timber is of comparatively rapid growth, but requires this length of time to get the maximum production. The Forest Service officials claim that the delay in developing the pulp industry in Alaska is not due to the five-year reappraisal feature of the contracts, but rather on account of the question of transportation, the difficulties to be encountered in building up a town in the wilderness, bringing in labor and supplies, and the enormous capital which is required to install a large plant.

Possible Output

With mills producing 200 tons of pulp a day, the question of shipping it quickly and at a reasonable rate will have to be considered. The present transportation service is irregular, inadequate, and expensive. The possibility of the pulp manufacturers establishing their own line of steamers would be expected to act as a spur to the transportation companies and cause them to increase and improve their service. If the manufacturers provide their own steamers to deliver their products to the eastern states via the Canal, the problem of bringing back a cargo will have to be solved.

It requires no great stretch of the imagination to see large pulp and paper mills established in southern Alaska, with their thriving settlements, with schools, churches, libraries, stores, sawmills, and movies, their own steamers carrying their products to the States and bringing back needed supplies; and other industries springing up, stimulated by the establishment of pulp plants. Scientific men and experts who have studied Alaska declare that her wonderful resources have merely been scratched, and that the day will come when they will be used to their full advantage.

DEFEAT OF ANFU FORCE CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Further confirmation of the complete defeat of the Anfu military faction in China reached the State Department yesterday. Dispatches indicate that the government is acting on the assumption that the crisis is over. A mandate has been issued in Peking reinstating in power the heads of the Chihli faction, whose removal from places of authority at the insistence of General Tuan Chi-Jui was one of the principal causes of the civil war.

Under the Peking order, General Tsao-Kun has been again recognized by the Chinese Government as the

military Governor of the Province of Chihli and General Wu Pei-Fu resumes an important command under General Tsao Kun. Much of the credit for the overthrow of the Anfu is given to these two generals. Indications are that the prominent Anfus in civil authority in Peking have resigned their offices.

There is no indication of disorder in Peking. The city gates, which were closed when there was a possibility of looting while the troops of the contending factions were fighting almost in the environs of the capital, are expected to be reopened at any time.

BIRDS AS AID TO AGRICULTURE

Student of Habits Points Out
How Feathered Helpers Do
Their Work With Glad Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TURNER, Maine.—"Birds have been found to be one of the chief factors to successful agriculture and fruit-growing," says Clara A. Poole, a student of the habits of birds. "Each bird has his allotted work to do which he performs willingly and with a glad song. How many of us have listened to the song of red-eyed vireo as he gleams among the leaves of the maple, to the Chebec, perched upon an apple tree limb, patiently awaiting the approaching insects? The warblers cleaning the limbs of vernal, sing at their work. The swallows, scavengers of the air we breathe, twitter sociably among themselves."

"Then there are the weed seed eaters, dutiful adjuncts to the lazy farmer, working contentedly in the fields, while he is angling by the brookside. Birds take up the work of these negligent farmers."

"I recall a case where weeds were allowed to grow two or three feet high and covered about half an acre. In November large flocks of redpolls and tree sparrows swept down upon the field, increasing in numbers each day. By February there was nothing left but dry husks and straws. The farmer's weed patch was cleared. But he was not a lover of birds and his housekeeper kept 14 cats."

"The seed-eaters are a large family including sparrows, redpolls, finches, grosbeaks, buntings and crossbills. They have a stout, conical bill, well adapted for crushing seed. During the breeding season all birds have a diet of meat, and the quantities of insects they consume reaches enormous proportions."

"Almost every bird has his favorite food. The rose-breasted grosbeak is fond of potato bugs. The cuckoo is partial to the tent caterpillar. It is used to be supposed that the gypsy moth and browntail were not eaten by birds. Now it is known that the robin, bluebird and oriole, among others, include them in their daily repast."

"Cut worms are gobbled up by robins, catbirds, blackbirds and sparrows. The coddling moth, probably everyone knows, is eaten by the woodpeckers and chickadees. "The little redpolls that cheer the dreary wastes of winter, flock to the orchards for a diet of spiders' eggs or insect larvae. They are tiny creatures, and can hang on the outer limbs with their toes, like the chickadee. The tree sparrow, another winter resident, cleans up the weed stalks protruding through the snow."

"The robin, the most domesticated of any wild bird, is well-known and of wide distribution, nesting in Canada and well into Alaska. Everybody knows of his voracious appetite and his great capacity for food. The bobolink, the rollicking songster of June meadows, has had many maledictions heaped upon his head, on account of his fondness for rice, but during his sojourn with us, he subsists chiefly on insects."

ARMY ORDER FORBIDS POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An order was issued yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, prohibiting any person in the military service of the United States from taking an active part in political management or in political campaigns. The order also prohibits such persons from using their official positions to influence the result of an election.

This is a general army order, and merely embodies a well-recognized and accepted rule that men wearing the uniform and receiving army pay shall not become entangled in political campaigns, the Secretary of War explained.

Its application to Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood would have the effect of silencing one of the "big guns" of the Republican Party. Secretary Baker, however, explained that the order had no reference whatever to Major-General Wood, that his activities in seeking the Republican nomination for President were approved by the War Department, and that he had official approval of everything he did.

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Mattress Protectors will keep your mattress clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure you will want them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

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BETTER SELECTION OF SOIL EXPECTED

Massachusetts State Department
of Agriculture Working on
Charts Which Will Aid the
Development of Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Many farms in Massachusetts are being intensively cultivated on soil that for the most part is little else than gravel, while often right across the road acre after acre of rich loam is left to produce nothing but weeds, brush or witch grass, according to officials in the State Department of Agriculture where soil experts are engaged in charting the soil of the State.

Intelligent selection of soil has in the past received but scanty attention in Massachusetts, though it has been generally known that the soil in this State is quite a patch-work of variations, the area of a 50-acre farm sometimes varying from coarse gravel to fine black peat. While many other states have for years profited by carefully worked out soil charts—so that every farmer can know just what to expect from his farm and be more or less freed from wasteful experimentation, and prospective farmers can know just where to locate for the particular crops they desire to raise—it is generally agreed that Massachusetts has been altogether too haphazard.

Reasons as to why some farms are planted on top of rocks while close at hand are large stretches of rich soil, are yet to be brought to light. There are indications, however, that in many instances small farmers have had to take such land because of its low cost and availability while more desirable areas have been held in idleness by rich estates.

Some farmers have admittedly given little value to the idea that certain crops flourish best on certain soils. Like their fathers, they took the ground as they found it and accepted whatever it brought forth. Then there are those who have desired to be located in a certain place, soil or no soil. Other factors have thus been given first consideration.

But departments of agriculture and agricultural colleges, with their experiment stations for research work, their soil tests, intelligent applications and efficiency methods are effecting a change. A new kind of farmer has been entering the field—the business farmer, who bids fair to make agriculture an industry of the first rank, in the manner of operation as well as necessity for human sustenance. And this has already proven its merits by greater production, more economical production and fairer profits.

Thus the survey of the soil is expected to mean much in the furthering of agriculture in Massachusetts. Heretofore, when a man has asked the department as to the best location in the Commonwealth for raising apples, the department has been able to tell him only the location in which apples are grown. Whereas a knowledge of the soil areas would have furnished information as to a number of superior areas for apple growing as yet undiscovered.

While most of the soils found in Massachusetts are not in their natural state as productive as those in some other regions of the country, they have the advantage that they are not worn out by tillage, because there is so much unweathered mineral matter in them, that cultivation by the breaking up of these particles adds to their fertility. In fact, proper methods of cultivation have been found almost invariably to add to the fertility of any Massachusetts farm, and some of these farms which have been cultivated for years have steadily grown richer. Another advantage of such soil is that they can be extended downward to any desirable depth. The mixed character of the soils has also the advantage that within a given area a greater variety of crops can be produced profitably than in regions where the soil is uniform.

BROTHERHOOD MEN ORGANIZING BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have received circulars announcing plans for the organization in this city of "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Cooperative National Bank." A charter has been granted for the new institution.

The bank is to be a national bank

H. L. Handy Company

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Ask your dealer
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Packers of Quality Canned

Salmon

with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each with 10 per cent surplus to be paid in. Stockholdings will be confirmed to membership of the brotherhood.

The purpose of the new bank will be to aid the \$5,000 members and the 87 divisions of the Brotherhood in investing individual funds in high grade securities; watching over their welfare; furnishing information and advice; aiding building of homes and providing special investment funds for old age or education of children.

The board of directors is to be controlled by the grand officers of the Brotherhood. The institution will have commercial, savings and trust departments in charge of experienced banking experts. There will also be a fiduciary department.

WOMEN GET AID FOR REGISTRATION

Many Massachusetts Organiza-
tions to Cooperate With Bos-
ton League of Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston League of Women Voters in requesting organizations of every kind to cooperate in the promotion of the registration of women for voting—women's clubs, fraternal orders, churches, civic improvement associations, settlements, and especially women's patriotic societies, is already receiving an enthusiastic response. The call which has been sent to these organizations points out that this work is not a question of partisan politics nor of whether in the past one has approved of securing the suffrage for women, but that it is a question of encouraging women, after it is finally decided that the ballot shall be granted them, in meeting the responsibilities of good citizenship.

The aim of the Boston League of Women Voters is to make the first election at which Massachusetts women may vote equally with men a great historic occasion participated in by thousands of women. So that, in view of the imminent ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by Tennessee or one of the other remaining states, the league is undertaking to secure a big initial registration in Boston between August 2 and 18, when registration for the September state primary takes place.

The league found that the chief difficulty in registering women lay in the fact that there exists no list of the women of the city similar to the police lists of men. Various ways of getting as complete lists of the women as possible are being employed however. The league has a list of 62,000 women citizens of Boston who signed the suffrage petition last year, and this list has been placed at the disposal of every political party.

Fliers are being printed by the league, giving the times and places of registration, and these are to be distributed in every ward through the league's ward and precinct chairmen. Women will be asked to interview their neighbors and personal friends, and to hold "registration parties." Posters are also being prepared for display in store windows and on bulletins. The offices of the league itself will be a general promoting center during the registration period.

TAX COLLECTION IS TO BE FORCED

Boston City Collector Says Citi-
zens Should Realize That De-
linquents Are to Be Pursued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Taxpayers of Boston should realize by now that we propose to faithfully collect all poll taxes, and that collection of delinquents by means of warrants has become an established fact," says Frank S. Deland, city collector. "When we announced last year that we were going to issue warrants upon the 1918 delinquents, many taxpayers naturally wondered if it would amount to anything more than a mere threat, because it has not been done before. But since those warrants were served as announced, and since we are now in the process of distributing the 1919 warrants, our statement to the effect that warrants for 1920 delinquents will closely follow should be accepted without qualification, and we feel justified in expecting the cooperation of every citizen."

"An unavoidable delay in the making out of the warrants has already furnished delinquents with an extension of time far beyond the reasonable limit. If a delinquent gets his tax to us before the warrant is actually put in the constable's hands, we will so accept it, but when the warrant has once been placed with the officer, it can be paid in no other way but to the officer, who attaches a special collection fee to the original tax."

"Considerable complaint was made last year because of the visitations of constables with warrants to enforce the payment of the tax. People should understand, however, since collecting taxes is a legal and necessary procedure, that if they have not obeyed the law by paying within the allotted time, the blame for the coming of the police with the possibility of a term in jail is entirely upon their own heads."

Whereas, the number of warrants that had to be prepared for 1918 delinquents was about 120,000, those for 1919 will total only a little over 80,000, and those for 1920 will be still less—about 64,000. Mr. Deland feels that this diminishing quantity is a result of the collection department's aroused activity within the last year, to the end that all collections henceforth shall be 100 per cent collections, that the law pertaining to tax collections shall be fully administered.

BUSSES SUPPLANT TROLLEY SERVICE

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—Street transportation in the absence of trolley service continued yesterday with additional buses running on fixed routes at five cents a ride. On some suburban routes patrons claimed the jitney men had slightly increased fares. Jitney men were notified by the state motor vehicle department that the overcrowding law would be strictly enforced.

RATE PREFERENCE WITHHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday suspended until January 1, 1921, the section of the Merchant Marine Act which permits railroads to give preferential rates to exports moving in American vessels.



127 Tremont St. (Opposite Park St.) Boston

Semi-Annual Sale

SHIRTS

<p>Over 500 dozen Printed Madras Shirts. Formerly \$3.50 and \$4.00.</p> <p>To Close \$2.95</p> <p>Over 500 dozen Austrian and Scotch Madras Shirts. Formerly \$4.50 and \$5.00.</p> <p>To Close \$3.75</p>	<p>Over 600 dozen Finest Madras Shirts. Formerly \$6.50.</p> <p>To Close \$4.75</p> <p>The cotton market today is as high (apparently no break in sight) as ever before and we feel purchases at these prices an exceptional opportunity. Over 100 dozen Silk Shirts. Formerly \$15.00 and \$18.00.</p> <p>To Close \$7.50 to \$9.75</p>
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IGNORANCE CAUSE OF STEEL UNREST

Report on Strike Investigation
Declares Public Distrust Is
Result of Lack of Means for
Contact and Understanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The situation during the steel strike, and existing now, is that the fundamental facts about the steel industry and especially about the masses of unskilled foreign workmen, are not known, and that this ignorance breeds a public fear akin to panic, according to the commission of inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement's industrial relations department.

"So far as the public was concerned," says their report, "lack of information remained so general that it was possible to set up straw-man explanations and keep public attention diverted to knocking them down."

"On being asked to comment on the report yesterday, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, said:

"I have neither received nor seen a copy of the report and have no comment to make."

Neither the United States Steel Corporation, nor organized Labor, nor governmental agencies, had considered if their normal business to ascertain the current facts regarding conditions of employment, etc., in the steel industry, and to take the public into confidence on such facts. The corporation's annual report deals with Labor briefly. Organized Labor never has understood the business of gathering facts about the industry nor the advisability of presenting them to the public. The governmental bureau for collecting such statistics as hours, wages, working conditions, costs and profits, "are ridiculously inadequate, almost invariably undercut by Congress in appropriations, and not primarily concerned with popularizing such facts as they possess."

Inadequate Facilities

In normal times the steel corporation had no adequate means of learning the conditions of life and work and the desires of its employees. Company officers admitted that they had no real way of reaching, or of keeping in touch with, the mass of workers who became involved in the strike, that is, the foreign-speaking unskilled workers and the lower half of the semi-skilled, constituting up to 50 per cent of the force in representative plants. A suggestion that companies might foster and enlist the aid of organizations of the workers themselves for the purpose of insuring such information was commented on by company officers with surprise, not to say suspicion.

The report cites testimony by Judge E. H. Gary before the United States Senate committee to show his system of getting information about his workmen to be such that grievances which drive workers out of the steel industry are effectively stopped from getting higher than the first representative of the company reachable by the workers, the foreman. The report asks, "Is it not clear that the corporation disposes of the work and livelihood of its 260,000 employees without learning how such disposal really affects them?"

The commission found that "some officials of some steel companies were so accustomed to look upon their secret service reports as the basis on which their, or any company's, labor policy would be formed that they showed no hesitancy in producing information about them from their secret files." And Judge Gary had told the Senate committee, "I am quite sure that at times some of our people have used secret service men to ascertain facts and conditions."

"Under-Cover" Reports

One company's "Labor file" consisted of hundreds of misspelled reports of "under-cover men," "operatives X, Y, and Z," contracts for their services, official letters exchanged between companies giving lists of strikers, commonly known as black lists. In some instances original penciled scraps of paper contained secret denunciations of workers, which, raised to the dignity of typed documents, were then circulated to other companies and even to the federal Department of Justice. Reports of these professional spies are described as inaccurate, prejudiced and usually misspelled.

These secret informers "make money by detecting 'unionism' one day and 'Bolshevism' the next," and upon their reports, in considerable part, Labor policies in the steel industry are based.

"The importance of the espionage system as revealed by this evidence," says the commission, "lies in the light it sheds on the atmosphere of war normal to the steel industry, and this atmosphere is due to the dominant policy of preventing organization among the workers, even organizing for above-board study of the men's conditions of labor and thought. This state of latent warfare is now so customary that the highest company officers can consider it a matter of routine, consonant with their justice and dignity, to examine with judicial solemnity the reports of anonymous spies."

Press Information

For the country at large the source of information was principally the press. The wide discrepancies between the facts now disclosed and most of the press reports at the time are the subject of exhaustive analysis in the report. The findings are that most newspapers, traditionally hesitant in reporting industrial matters, failed notably to acquaint the public

with the facts, failed to take steps to ascertain the facts, failed finally to publish adequately what was brought out by the brief investigation of the Senate committee.

Within the steel communities themselves the facts about the organization of the steel industry are not known. Even in the case of the American workers, conditions, hours, pay, methods of promotion and attitude to the companies are not common knowledge. Even in normal times it is difficult to get American skilled steel workers to discuss their jobs. When pinned down they say: "How do I know who you are? Even in the mill I can't talk about conditions. If I talk I find myself transferred to a worse job or laid off."

In the case of the foreigner the facts lie behind the further screen of physical and mental segregation. They congregate in communities of their own. Not even on street cars is there much communication between them and the ordinary American citizen. Within these bounds of physical segregation there are 20 or 30 distant mental worlds, belonging to as many different races. What influences most these worlds is an unanswerable question to most good Americans and for the most part an unasked one. To this lack of understanding and sympathy much of the popular distrust of these people can be traced.

HEARINGS OPEN ON OUTLAW STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Investigation of the "outlaw" strike which tied up transportation throughout the country last spring was begun yesterday by the federal grand jury here. Subpoenas have been issued for the appearance of 60 officers of the railway brotherhoods, members of the Chicago Yardmen Association, and railroad officials. They will be asked to tell what they know about the activities of the organizers of the switchmen's strike who are charged with conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce and the shipment of food in violation of the Lever Act.

John Grunau, president of the Chicago Yardmen Association, will be one of the first witnesses called during the hearings, which, it is expected, will last several weeks.

ARMY TRANSPORT OFFICER RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Brig-Gen Frank T. Hines, who was regarded as one of the most capable officers in the United States Army, has resigned his commission in the service to go into commercial life. Announcement that Brigadier-General Hines' resignation was accepted was made yesterday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. He has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Baltic Steamship Company of America.

Brigadier-General Hines sprang into public prominence when, during the world war, he was in charge of transportation, which was regarded at that time as one of the most important tasks connected with the conduct of the war. So ably was the work performed that criticism over his elevation from captain to brigadier-general was silenced. Since the conclusion of the war, he acted as the personal secretary to the Secretary of War in charge of inland waterways transportation, and has effected large economies for the public treasury.

"It is with the greatest regret that I accept the resignation," said Mr. Baker. "General Hines' services were of inestimable value to the country; he was a most valuable and efficient officer."

NEW TRIALS DENIED TO NONPARTISANS

FAIRMONT, Minnesota.—A. C. Townley, president of the Nonpartisan League, and Joseph Gilbert, former league organizer, today were denied new trials on charges of conspiracy to encourage disloyalty during the war. They are under 90-day jail sentences. Appeal to the Minnesota Supreme Court is expected on behalf of Mr. Townley and Mr. Gilbert.

In a memorandum, accompanying his decision, Judge Dean severely censured the attorneys for the Nonpartisan League, characterizing the conduct of defense counsel as "uniformly insolent and extremely obnoxious."

WELCOME FOR GASOLINE

LOS ANGELES, California.—Gasoline has been so scarce here that yesterday when a train carrying 200,000 gallons arrived from Oklahoma it was officially welcomed by Mayor M. R. Snyder and officers of the Automobile Club of Southern California. They met the train at Alhambra, near here, and rode back on it.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

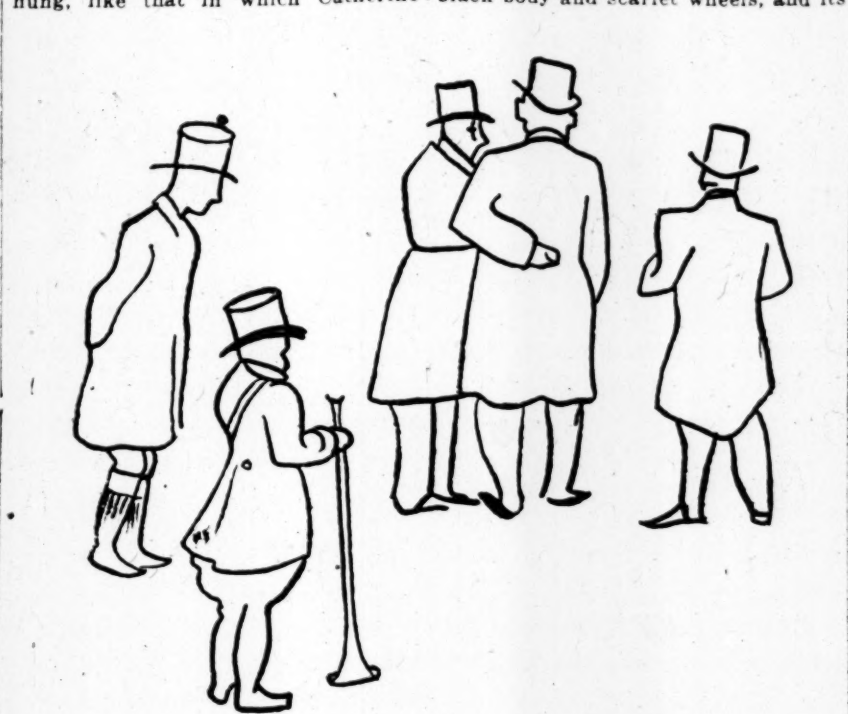
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—On entering the International Horse Show of 1920, one was struck immediately with a strange feeling of unreality. One seemed to be back in the age of romance, and this feeling was heightened by the decorations which had been made to represent the gardens of an ancient mansion. In the absence of modernity it seemed difficult to judge where utility ended and luxury began. For most useful purposes of locomotion the horse has well nigh disappeared; for purposes of pleasure and for the real love of animals he may still be extant for many years.

But it was very evident that the schooling of horses has been much neglected recently. To take one instance where a very fine lot of animals were paraded, ridden by police constables. This is a form of service in which cars could not well be substituted for horses. The animals were a really useful lot, of just the right stamp, but it was evident that many of them were boring on their bits, a sure sign of a hard mouth due to want of early years of schooling. The coach horses were, of course, a splendid lot, well matched and in real show condition, but in the class for light vanners there were more signs of utility. Schweppes and Buchanan showed some magnificent creatures, but the public favorite was the little bay, "Billy," who, boasting of 14 hands, according to the program, and looking not more than 13.2, trotted round in great style, evidently enjoying the soft tan under his feet.

A young Brazilian who was stand-

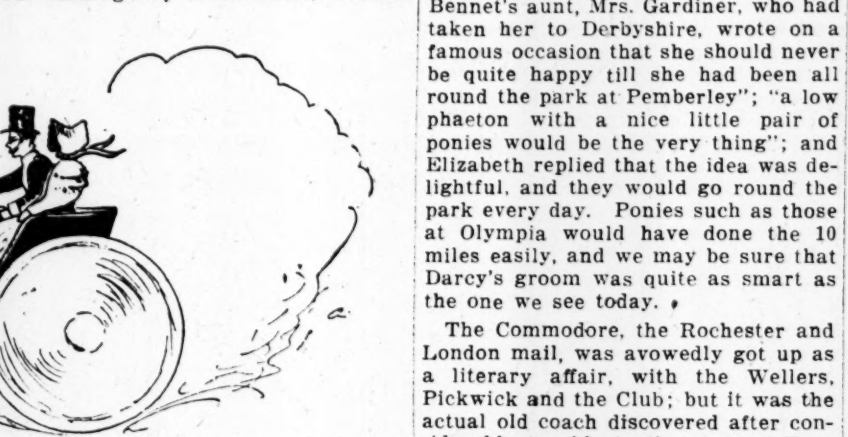
ing the balance is acquired there results a good natural seat and a light hand, and that is all there is to good riding. But for many the most interesting feature was the old-fashioned vehicles. Here was the graceful gig, curriehung, like that in which Catherine



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The judges in conference

Morland drove with the swearing, boasting undergraduate John Thorpe; here the currie, type of that in which she afterward sat with Henry Tilney, who "drove" so well, so quietly, without making any disturbance, without



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Something Slap"

ing near was heard to say: "The horses are splendid, but the riding..." Well, one could not help regretting that England should be able to produce the finest horses in the world and should be unable to make riders fit for them. It is no use saying that Englishmen do not care to specialize in school work as foreigners do. They ought to care. It is something more than foolish to breed a

parading to her or swearing at the horses." Even his great-coat which she admired can scarcely have been more becoming than the blue coat and brass buttons of the driver of the gig, or the less showy but equally elegant dress of the driver of the currie, both rather later than Catherine's companions would have worn, but equally fascinating to an unsophisticated maiden.

There was an elegant posting chariot, built before 1820 for the suite of the late Duke of Beaufort, who himself traveled in a gloomier vehicle. It was in such a chariot that Lady Scott must have driven to Rokeby in 1812, with Sir Walter and their eldest children riding at her side, when they were met by the saintly Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, who, though in his seventyninth year, rode 10 miles by their side on a spirited horse and made Sir Walter welcome for his works' sake first, then, and quickly, for his own. There was the second Beaufort chariot already alluded to, a dromedary or luxurious carriage for traveling fast, painted black, laden with black imperial—flat trunks, that is, made to fit the carriage—and fitted with shutters to exclude the light, and pillows and leg rests for uneasy sleep. The servants upon the perch behind were sheltered by a hood, and the whole bore every sign of being almost as comfortable as night traveling today, though sword and cap cases and removable floor-boards are, like the out-riders, luxuries we do not now indulge in.

The very elegant dress chariot, with its handsome banner-cloths, its standing footmen, dating from about 1840, suggested that conspicuous vehicle in which Lady Clavering was seen by Pendennis eating ices in Bond Street; but it was far outshone by the magnificent vis-a-vis coach with its superb trappings, its bewinged coachman and its footmen complete with cockade hats, nosebags and long canes, such as met us over and over again in the pages of Thackeray; and the elegant cabriolet recalled another of his scenes, that from which the Hon. Percy Popjoy descended at Mr. Bunbury's famous dinner party in honor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

The graceful britzka in which the eloping couple were off to Gretna Green, with its four horses and perch for man and maid, showed that they must have been possessed of considerable wealth, as the britzka was essentially a private carriage. Humbler couples went off in such a posting chariot as that in which the angry father here pursues them; Lydia Bennett and Wickman, for instance, posted from Brighton to Clapham, and there changed into a hackney coach, a sad decline of dignity, but one necessary to their plans for secrecy.

As to the tandem cart, that light

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wan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, declared that the schoolmaster has, in the past, stood in his own way and in the way of educational progress by neglecting to ally himself more closely to his fellows. "When nearly every trade and calling has its union to secure adequate rewards for industry and suitable conditions of work, there is no logical reason why teachers should not have theirs," said Dean Coleman. "Anyway, the teachers union is here, and is spreading all over this continent."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prosperity Succeeds Whisky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Illinois.—Never was this city, the former seat of the whisky distilling business, so prosperous as it has been under prohibition. In reviewing the economic effects of prohibition on Peoria in the first year of dry conditions, the Peoria Journal on June 30 said:

"A year ago today was the end of the world for a lot of folks."

"The United States went dry... As the curfew bell pealed a melancholy note to many folks a year ago Peoria, the biggest liquor city in the world, looked forward to many lean years."

"Peoria had the reputation of getting most of its wealth from booze. Many folks predicted that Peoria would be many thousands of dollars behind when the tremendous loss of the whisky revenue began to pinch."

"A year has passed and instead of the dire predictions coming to pass, Peoria has been more prosperous than at any time in its history. Bank clearings are larger, merchants are tussling with fewer unpaid bills, and happiness is general. Many well-fed Peoria countenances appear on the streets. When Peoria went dry the picturesque 'Barrel House' district, near Bridge Street, was closed, and hundreds of bums were turned out. Now that street is a prosperous mart of trade and bums are few."

Great Reduction in Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Prohibition is continuing to give the people of this city substantial evidence of its efficacy in promoting economic and social benefits. Statistics compiled by the police department of the number of arrests attributed to liquor for the month of June, 1919, and the month of June, 1920, show a reduction of 1127 arrests. The charges taken into consideration were those of drunkenness, vagrancy, safekeeping and disturbing the peace. They numbered 1864 in June, 1919, and 747 in June, 1920.

MARTENS DEFENDS OFFICIAL STATUS

NEW YORK, New York.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized ambassador to the United States from Soviet Russia, at the resumption of his deportation hearing on Ellis Island yesterday, declared he will contend that he is the accredited representative of a foreign government and is, therefore, not liable to deportation under the immigration laws of the United States, whether officially recognized or not.

Mr. Martens explained his recent refusals to answer questions put him by immigration officials by saying that replies on his part would be tantamount to acknowledging their right to examine him.

Mr. Martens declared he thought the United States was pursuing an "absurd policy" in his case, in view of the fact that Russia seeks to become a large purchaser from this country and stands ready to make payment on a basis of gold.

ENFORCEMENT ACT CALLED EFFECTIVE

Alleged Failure to Prosecute Is
Discussed by Anti-Saloon
League Representative—Remedy Is Sufficient, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Challenge of the recent statement credited to John J. Garrity, chief of the Chicago police, that the city police "were not pushing prohibition enforcement because juries will not convict," is made by the Anti-Saloon League of America in a letter from E. J. Davis, district superintendent of the League, to the chief of police. The text of Mr. Davis' letter follows:

"The Hon. John J. Garrity, General Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Illinois:

"We have read what purports to be an interview with you. We are writing to inquire whether or not you are correctly quoted as saying you are not pushing prohibition enforcement and give as a reason that juries will not convict. While not conceding that such reason, even if true, would justify failure to prosecute, yet we wish to call your attention to the fact that both the federal and state prohibition acts have provisions which make jury trials unnecessary in abatement of violations of either act."

Specific Laws Cited

"Sections 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the Volstead Act, also section 15 of the Illinois Search and Seizure Act, make violations of those acts subject to abatement as nuisances by injunction and provide for punishment in any court of equity."

"Major Dalrymple has, both privately and publicly, sought your cooperation. We wish respectfully to inquire if a simple and short method to enforce prohibition is not opened through Major Dalrymple's invitation."

"As we understand the law, all that is necessary is for you to file the evidence which your department collects with Major Dalrymple. Upon the presentation of such evidence in any court of equity it becomes the duty of the judge to issue an injunction closing the place. It may be closed for one year. If the injunction is violated, the statute is clear in its provisions for punishment, which may be a fine of \$1000 and a year's imprisonment, but must be not less than \$500 fine and 30 days imprisonment."

Process Is Simple

"We have consulted the best attorneys and their judgment is that the clear provision of the statute is as stated above. If you desire, we will furnish you a brief in support of the position. Not only is this the understanding of our attorneys, but this provision of the act is in actual and effective operation in other cities. "In Joliet, a violator of the law was paying a fine of \$500 within half an hour after the violation was reported to the chief of police. Conviction was obtained in a court of equity under the above provision of the law."

"We hope this provision may be put into operation here, as we feel sure you must find the open lawlessness of saloons a constant impediment to efficient police administration. It is also repugnant to the patriotic people of this community that the dregs of the liquor traffic should be permitted openly and defiantly to violate the Constitution of the United States and the federal and state statutes."

"Very truly yours,
"E. J. DAVIS,
"Chicago District Superintendent
Anti-Saloon League of America."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A horse who did not balk

built for Louis Philippe and by him presented to Queen Victoria; the pretty sleighs also belonging to the Queen, and like the char-a-bancs lent by His Majesty; the Deadwood stage with its mule team, long used by Buffalo Bill after its wild American days of flights with Indians and outlaws; the charming Napoleon coach with its six horses, its elegant postilions in beaver hats and its cocked-batted footmen behind; the admirably driven Russian calesh, with its central horse trotting and its companions on either side galloping to the sound of their musical bells.

TEACHERS UNION FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—H. T. J. Coleman, dean of the faculty of education at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, in an address at the summer session of the University of Saskatchewan

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Good shoes are an economy

MR. GIOLITTI STATES HIS POLITICAL AIMS

Italian Premier Is for Democratic Control of Foreign Policy, Radical Reform of Taxation and Industrial Development

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Mr. Giolitti, after an interval of more than six years, has made his reappearance as Premier and announced his program. In foreign affairs he is democratic and no chauvinist. He frankly told the Socialists that in regard to Albania he desired not an Italian protectorate over, but the independence of, that country. Another statement, which must have pleased the Socialists, to whom he addressed himself during the whole of his speech, was that advocating "unrestricted, regular relations with the Russian Government." Despite his antecedents of 1915, the veteran Premier urged the duty of "maintaining the closest and most cordial agreement with the Allies and associates," while at the same time recognizing the need of "establishing friendly intercourse with all other peoples without delay."

True to his Dracopis speech of last October, he has already presented a bill, constituting permanent committees of foreign affairs in both Houses of Parliament, to which negotiations regarding current international questions will be submitted. No treaty will be henceforth valid, and no declaration of war can henceforth be made without the previous consent of Parliament. These are very democratic measures, which show that Mr. Giolitti has advanced considerably from 1911, when he declared the Libyan war without consulting Parliament. Had his present proposal been the law in 1915, the secret Treaty of London, which has caused such a pothole, would never have been signed.

Proposals Applauded

The Giolittian policy in foreign affairs, which obviously has the sanction of Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, who sat next to the Premier during his speech, is the opposite of the Sonninoian. Baron Sonnino rarely consulted anyone, as for instance in his Albanian proclamation of 1917; Mr. Giolitti wishes to consult all the members of both Houses, thus throwing upon them the responsibility for foreign affairs. These proposals were loudly applauded, and naturally so; for "the enormous faith of many made for one" is nowadays an anachronism. No one is infallible; a Minister of Foreign Affairs cannot be omniscient, and it is felt the time is gone by when foreign policy was the exclusive preserve of a knot of officials, separated by sound-proof partitions from the hurly-burly of the marketplace. The problem that faces modern democracies is how to combine expert knowledge with popular control, and a foreign affairs committee seems to be accepted as a very fair solution. Besides, more deputies and senators will take to the study of international politics when they have a hand in them.

So far, therefore, as his foreign policy is concerned, Mr. Giolitti has followed the lines laid down by Mr. Nitti. He has not adopted a Nationalist standpoint, he has not mentioned the application of the Treaty of London, while he has, like Mr. Nitti, advocated direct relations with Russia.

Advanced Fiscal Program

But most of the Premier's speech was devoted, as was natural in his case, to fiscal and economic reforms. And here he has taken the wind out of the Socialists' sails. His proposals were fine—to confiscate for the use of the community the "super-profits of the war," which Mr. Nitti had already proposed to submit to a tax of 92 per cent; to hold a parliamentary inquiry into the expense and contracts of the war; to introduce a steeply graduated succession duty; to increase largely the tax on private motors; and to make it obligatory for all holders of bearer bonds to have their names registered.

The importance of this last reform may be estimated from the Premier's statement that bearer bonds without the owners' names represent some 70,000,000,000 lire, the greater part of which, owing to the difficulty in tracing the ownership of them, escapes all taxation, and is thus a source of injustice and rancor in the minds of the poorer taxpayers. By these means the Premier hopes to place Italian finance in a better condition. That heroic measures are needed is obvious from some of his figures. Thus, he told Parliament that the national debt had reached 95,000,000,000 lire, of which 20,000,000,000 were due to foreign creditors; that the State was losing 5,000,000,000 a year by keeping the price of bread artificially low—it was in attempting to remedy this that Mr. Nitti fell—that the state railways' balance-sheet for the last financial year showed a deficit of 1,050,000,000, and the postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services, one of 430,000,000, although the inland postage has been raised to 25 centesimi, a super-tax of 100 per cent has been placed upon foreign telegrams; the tariff for internal messages has been raised and the annual rate for telephones has been increased from 145 to 400 lire!

Remedy for Railroad Losses

As regards the loss upon the state railways, which in all the 15 years of their existence as a part of the government machinery have never paid more than 2 per cent annually, the real remedy is to cut down the large number of gratis or semi-gratis tickets, which increase the haulage of the trains and involve a larger expenditure of coal on the steep gradients in the Alps and Apennines—the

highest railway station in Europe is on an Italian line in the Abruzzi. But to enforce such a reform as that, involving, as it would, an inroad upon old-established vested interests, would require greater moral courage than is usually found in ministers dependent upon votes. Still the Socialists, whose clients do not travel gratis, have lately urged it.

Another Giolittian reform, which will affect vested interests, is the proposal to economize by reducing the large number of officials, already excessive even before the war. A great deal of money was spent by Italy, as by other countries, during the war, upon propaganda abroad with very inadequate results, at any rate, in England, where the wrong methods were not always the best persons were selected. Besides, the increase of officials not only burdens the resources of the state, but, as the Premier said, makes the government's bureaucratic machine ponderous and slow. Every one who has lived in Italy knows that it usually takes three officials to do the work that could easily be performed by one, and there is an impression that red tape is invented in order to provide something for the superfluous clerks to do. No one knows the machine better than Mr. Giolitti, who, before he entered politics in 1882, was a very capable official of the Treasury, and has been six times Minister of the Interior.

Developing Natural Resources

Mr. Giolitti also proposed the development of Italy's natural resources. He said that the sub-soil of the peninsula had never been thoroughly and scientifically searched. Who knows but that it may contain unexpected mineral wealth, such as the sulphur of Sicily or the iron of Elba? Cotton, too, as he truly told the incredulous Socialists, who are not much interested in colonial matters, is already grown in Italian Somaliland. The war has led at home to the much more intense cultivation of land. Virgil's dream of planting the barren mountain-sides has been realized in the Abruzzi, while the Roman Campagna is now golden with corn, instead of being the dreary waste described in the guide books only ten years ago. The increase of food is one of the results of his cultivation. The Premier's plan is to compel landlords to cultivate waste land to a still greater extent, and to endeavor to diminish the enormous cost of the food already available. What is now a great impediment to Italian finance is the constant series of strikes. For, the diminution of the output which they occasion, prevents exportation; and, as long as Italy cannot increase her exports, the exchange, which, although it has fallen considerably, is still very high, must continue to be unfavorable to her.

The general criticism on the veteran Premier's proposals is that we must wait to see how they work in practice. He has cleverly placed upon Parliament the unpopularity of regulating the salaries of officials. But he will, like all reformers, meet with opposition from threatened interests, fighting for their altars and their hearths. The Italian situation is not easy. To the Albanian, Libyan and Adriatic difficulties, there has been added the active propaganda of the new and unwilling German subjects of Italy in the Upper Adige, or Tyrol between the Brenner and Botzen, while the economic condition of the country is made worse by the strikes, often accompanied by bloodshed. Italy, however, in that only resembles other nations. But Mr. Giolitti, despite his experience, has to face a hostile Socialist party, such as did not exist in these numbers when he was a younger Premier in pre-war days.

DEBATE ON IRISH DOMINION HOME RULE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At Trinity College Historical Society debate held recently, Captain Harrison of the Dominion Home Rule League presiding, the discussion "That Dominion Home Rule is Desirable" was ably dealt with, both positively and negatively by several speakers, with the result that the proposition was finally carried by a small majority. On the affirmative side it was contended that Ireland as a nation was entitled to the fullest measure of self-government within the Empire. A speaker stated that Ireland was no longer asking freedom as a favor, but at the point of the sword. Negatively it was urged that Dominion Home Rule would really mean immediate declaration for a republic. England would then have to abandon or reconquer Ireland. Emphasizing this view, another speaker declared that Labor was out to destroy property whether it belonged to Sinn Féiners or Unionists, and in his opinion firm government, with the stimulation of emigration, would be the best policy for both England and Ireland.

Replying to this, a speaker pointed out the futility of trying to govern Ireland by tanks and arms, or that it could be "suppressed by the mediocrities cast up on our shores as so many political wrecks." Supporting this another speaker said that they should all uphold the measure, if only because it was a scheme approved by Sir Horace Plunkett, who had done more for Ireland than any thousand politicians.

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SOME NOTES ON MASONIC AFFAIRS

Proposal Has Been Made That Freemasons of English-Speaking World Inquire Into Actions of Revolutionary Societies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The great event of recent times has been the holding of the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, when the magnificent sum of £38,383, 10s. 1d. was collected from 5062 stewards, the largest board of stewards at any festival of the institution and the second largest total at any ordinary festival. It will thus be seen that the members of the craft are not going to let the institutions suffer or diminish their benefits in any way in consequence of the increased cost of living, for ever since prices of food commodities have shown a tendency to rise the donations and subscriptions to the various Masonic institutions have risen in proportion.

On the following evening Lord George Hamilton, the provincial grand master, presided over the annual gathering of Middlesex Freemasons. General progress in every department was recorded, large balances being reported in the general provincial cash account, the benevolent fund, and the general fund. During the year the total of the lodges had been increased by one bringing up the number to 55, while a census of the province taken as at March 31 last showed a Masonic membership of 3332, as against 2926 in the previous year, a record increase for any one year, of 406. Lord George Hamilton again urged upon all the members of the province the urgent necessity for scrutinizing carefully the credentials of all candidates for initiation at the present moment when there is an unprecedented rush to join the order.

Rapid Progress Made

Few provinces have made such rapid progress in the past few years as that of Buckinghamshire, over which Rear Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield rules. When he was installed as provincial grand master in November, 1916, the number of members on the roll was 1116. In 1917, it rose to 1187; in 1918 to 1284; and at the close of 1919 it had further increased to 1401. All the provincial officers, from the provincial grand master downwards, are, however, hard workers, which has contributed much to the success of the province.

An addition to the lodges in Weston-super-Mare has been made during the past few days by the consecration of the Wessex Lodge, No. 4098. Not since 1906 has a ceremony of such intense interest to local brethren taken place. There are two other lodges already existing in Weston-super-Mare, namely the St. Kew, No. 1222, and the King Alfred, No. 3169, in addition to the Inkerman Royal Arch Chapter, the Elsie Mark Lodge, and Worlebury Preceptory of Knights Templar, so that Masonry in this well-known seaside resort may be well said to be flourishing.

The Swing of the Pendulum

Sir Augustus Webster, provincial grand master for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, has also just consecrated another lodge at Southsea, making the fifteenth in this important center. The new lodge will be known as the Southsea Lodge, No. 4071.

A new Royal Arch Chapter has also just been consecrated at Holsworthy, Devonshire, in connection with the Concession Lodge, No. 3483, though the chapter will be known as the St. Swithins.

A preceptory of Knights Templar was recently formed at Inverness, to which has now been added a priory of the Knights of Malta. Thus the pendulum moves. On every hand comes the same story of increase in the number of the craft in all its branches and in the number of lodges, chapters, preceptories and priories.

Freemasonry also is beginning to attract considerable attention outside its own ranks, and outsiders are beginning to realize the seriousness in aim and purpose of Freemasonry in every form. At one time prejudice and ignorance was the cause of intolerable persecution toward the men who professed Freemasonry.

Today there is practically only one body throughout the wide world that forbids its followers to darken the portals of a Masonic lodge or countenance the doings of Freemasonry in any way. The world generally has

come to realize that the order consists of an enormous mass of men seeking, not personal aggrandizement, but the welfare of the human race generally, and that without distinction of race or creed.

It is possibly for this reason that the proposal has been made that the Freemasons of England and America, or of the English-speaking world generally, should be appointed to inquire on a very wide reference into the nature and actions of secret societies of a revolutionary character and report thereon to the general public. It is proposed that the inquiry should be presided over by a judge, of course, a Freemason, and that he should have associated with him other Freemasons who know at first hand something of certain secret societies which are believed to entertain revolutionary ideas and aspirations, but which at the same time claim, whether rightly or wrongly, a share of the Masonic tradition.

These societies are, of course, regarded with detestation by English-speaking Freemasons, who are strictly debarred by their jurisdictions from becoming members of or affiliated to any such organizations. The day has long since passed away when Freemasonry can be suspected of revolutionary tendencies or propaganda; on the only few occasions when such might have been possible on the continent of Europe, it was only because the leaven of revolution had crept in gradually and been worked insidiously until it had leavened the whole lump. Whether the proposal thus made will be taken up seriously is a matter for the future to decide, but of one thing it may be certain, that Freemasons wherever they may be will shrink no duty or responsibility that their country—whether England or America—may ask them to undertake.

Lodges of Research

The Square Club, to which reference has been made in these columns, has lost the services of its secretary—Lieut.-Col. the Rev. C. S. Bullocke, who has now returned to America. A hearty vote of thanks has been accorded to him for the valuable and enthusiastic support he has given to the club. A roster of the registered members is being prepared and printed for distribution and a message has been sent to all foreign members. It is hoped that with the advent of 1921 some steps may be taken toward finding a permanent and exclusive home for this institution.

A very useful document has been compiled by the secretary of the Mid-Kent Masters Lodge, which shows that there are 28 lodges of research under the English constitution in this country, though only eight publish their transactions and two more are contemplating such step. This, of course, means that a tremendous quantity of good material never sees the light of day. The results of the researches made by Masonic students ought to be made as widely known as possible throughout the world, for it is only by coordination and mutual help that any real progress in the history, traditions and symbolism of the craft can be recorded.

BY-ELECTIONS EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—There is much activity already in political circles in this city and in the constituency of Yale-Cariboo in the expectation that the Hon. Martin Burrell will soon resign his seat because of being appointed parliamentary librarian and that H. H. Stevens, member for Vancouver Center, will be appointed to the federal Cabinet, thus necessitating two by-elections. It is almost certain that Mayor Gale will be the Opposition candidate here against Mr. Stevens. In Yale-Cariboo, Mr. Burrell's riding, the two party candidates will be J. A. MacKellie, editor of the Vernon News, for the government, and Mr. Cossitt, president of the Vernon Board of Trade, for the Opposition.



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PERMANENT PEACE DEMAND OF WOMEN

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Sees That Its Chief Work Must Be Along Educational Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland.—The International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, formed at The Hague in 1915, and transformed into the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at the Women's Peace Congress in Zurich in 1919, is in 1920 working steadily at its headquarters in this beautiful town, gathering within its folds prominent anti-militarist men and women in Europe, America, India, and Australia, and doing a vast amount of educational work in all countries.

The ideas contained in the international program, drawn up by the women assembled at The Hague, are now accepted as the basis of international relations by most of those who denounced them as fanatical in 1915, but the Women's International League has never deluded itself into thinking that they alone will bring permanent peace to the world.

Chief Work Educational

The league knows that permanent peace is impossible, if there is not peace in the hearts of the people, and for this reason its chief work is along educational lines. It has formed a permanent education section and Dr. Arnesen, of Norway, is now traveling through Europe organizing an international education congress to be held in conjunction with the next congress of the league in 1921.

The need for this education, even in the ranks of those in authority, is revealed by such incidents as the re-

fusal of admission into America and Canada of women, who have identified themselves with the movement to abolish force, as a method of settling international differences and of establishing a new social order. The league asks that governments should permit education to be organized with international ideals and against all glorification of war, since the harm attempted to be done by the practice of teaching children to glorify war, is as evident now in almost every country as it was before, during, and since the war in Germany.

"The Right of Might"

A German woman visiting Geneva reports that owing to the failure to bring the administration up to the provision in the Constitution against the glorifying of war, great efforts are being made in certain circles to teach the right of might. "The best minds in Germany," she says, "want no more militarism; they want only to live at peace with all peoples; mothers rejoice that their sons will have no more military training, but powerful forces are holding up to the children and people all the bad things in the Peace Treaty, and none of the good things, so it is very difficult to lift the people out of the depths of despair and hate."

One of the most important questions confronting the Women's International League is the course of action to be advocated in time of revolution or of great strikes. The treatment meted out to passive resisters, their annihilation in some countries, has driven many to take up an extreme position. They argue that as passive resisters have been persecuted or annihilated in turn, that this is the quickest and surest way of bringing about "the new social system when war shall be no more," that "White Terror must be met with Red Terror."

Compulsion Blamed

The Women's International League sets its face against this doctrine, teaching that nothing of permanent good is obtained by force, nor even by pressure and shortcuts. "Violence is

not the root of the trouble," says the league. "It is the compulsion of those who are not ready for a new idea." The league has decided to collect evidence from all countries that have had experience of revolution, and present it to the next congress in connection with its program of how to secure social change without violence. The maintenance of the passport system has engaged the attention of the league. More than a check on freedom of action and speech, it has become a great vested interest and weapon of oppression, but the league believes it is part of the war feeling which will only cease with the passing of the war ideals and cannot be dealt with apart from it. One member sees in it a certain means of abolishing unemployment. Extend the passport system indefinitely, until every unemployed person is absorbed into the system!

English Language Favored

The teaching of Esperanto is being advocated by some members of the league, but does not seem likely to find general acceptance. Women of the Central Powers as well as of other European countries said, during the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, "we foreign women are in favor of English being the second language," and it was a remarkable feature of the congress that so many women of all the non-Anglo-Saxon countries spoke English well, and were able to follow the speeches delivered in English with comparative ease. It was interesting to hear the almost perfect English of the Chinese and Japanese delegates, of the first Muhammadan woman to attend an international women's congress, a woman from the Crimea, and a young delegate from Iceland.

The league has appointed a commission to investigate conditions in the Balkans, and members are also visiting Austria and Hungary to study conditions there. Polish and Bulgarian women have made certain representations to the league regarding the Russo-Polish war, which are being considered in conjunction with such information as can be obtained from Russia.

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CONQUERING DRY LAND IN AUSTRALIA

Irrigation Success at Renmark Shows Possibilities of Reclaiming Great Tracts of Territory From Their Desert Condition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Irrigation to a comparatively dry country like Australia is of the highest possible importance. Many irrigation schemes have been carefully thought out and applied in certain districts of the Commonwealth, but in no instance has the romance of what has been practically reclamation from the desert been so successfully demonstrated as in the case of Renmark on the River Murray in South Australia. This settlement is distant from Adelaide, the capital of the State, by road and rail 179 miles and from the mouth of the river 351 miles. The nearest railway terminus is Morgan, which is 75 miles away by land. Renmark started its existence in 1887 and was founded in that year as an irrigation colony by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. Ltd., who were Americans of Canadian origin. They had already been responsible for the successful establishment of two irrigation settlements at Etiwanda in California and Ontario. These people were full of enterprise, enthusiasm and perseverance, and by the Chaffey Bros. Irrigation Works Act of 1887 were granted 250,000 acres of land, which, at that time, consisted of the usual mallee scrub and sand, which was never still, but in obedience to any wind which might be prevalent at the time shifted and altered the topographical aspect of the district.

Interminable Mallee Bush

Except for a few blades of grass struggling for existence in the sand and the interminable mallee bush, the place was quite a desert. Into this desert the Chaffey Brothers turned the wilderness into a smiling, industrious fruit garden supporting in happiness and comfort thousands of settlers. The early days of the movement were by no means without their vicissitudes and discouragements and the original promoters of the scheme failed; but it might, with justice, be claimed by them that their failure was a splendid one, for their enterprise not only started Renmark on its road to its present prosperity but also, and from a broad point of view this is more important, their attempt drew attention to the possibilities of irrigation on a large scale generally, as well as to the value of the River Murray area for similar schemes.

When Chaffey's failed the condition of the plant was an unsatisfactory one and the South Australian Government came to the rescue in 1893 with a loan of £30,000—and followed this with a further advance of £16,000 in 1900. In 1897 the ratepayers elected from amongst themselves an administrative body known as the Renmark Irrigation Trust No. 1. Of the original grant of 250,000 acres made by the government in 1887 only 13,348 were controlled by the trust in addition to 15,652 acres dedicated to them for commonage purposes. The cost of pumping the water is 1d for 19,000 gallons and a second pump carries the fluid to the area to be irrigated at a total expenditure to the settler of 1d per 9000 gallons.

Yield of Irrigated Lands

The higher lands in the area cost from 30s. to 40s. per annum per acre for irrigating. The requirements on an average for the settlement are from 20 acre inches to 30 acre inches per acre. Carefully irrigated and looked after it is not exceptional to obtain two tons of raisins and currants to the acre and 36 tons of green lucerne and 12 tons of dry are yielded from one acre. It is also possible to carry at a profit 10 to 15 sheep per acre. The produce obtained from these irrigated areas include, besides those mentioned, apricots, peaches, oranges, lemons, muscatel vines, sultanas, olives, pears, nectarines and apples. It may be mentioned that Renmark is the greatest grape producing district in the state of South Australia.

Now that the settlement is on a sound financial basis, the greatest natural factor with which the plucky inhabitants have to deal is the river itself. Of course it is the river which has made possible the establishment of the fruit growing industry at Renmark, and it is, naturally, the moods and habits of the stream which control the whole situation. The uncertainty of the behavior of the stream is due to general climatic conditions. How these conditions when unfavorable have been met and overcome is demonstrated by the present prosperity of the community. It is further proved by the fact that the quality of the products are deservedly celebrated not only throughout Australia but also abroad, as their quality is recognized and appreciated even in far away London.

Vast Possibilities

The success at Renmark has certainly shown the vast possibilities for reclaiming from their present desert condition great tracts of Commonwealth territory which, before the experiment, were regarded as not being worth the trouble and expense of attempting to settle. Certain parts of America may be cited as instances of what irrigation, scientifically applied, means to seemingly poor country, for as recently as 1893 the watering by artificial means, abnormally dry and semi-dry states was

not considered as being possible. Today these same states, after being scientifically and economically treated from an irrigation point of view, are enabled to support, with profit to themselves, many thousands of families.

Irrigation, even now, is only in its infancy in Australia, but enough has been done and results so successful have been shown as clearly to demonstrate that, so long as there is water in the neighborhood, there is no area in the Commonwealth which will not yield to the combined efforts of machinery, and men, if the latter are prepared to put up with and to overcome the discomforts and difficulties which are inherent in the initiation of all enterprises in a new country, and to work with an effort for the common weal.

PROBLEM OF MILK SUPPLY IN BRITAIN

Prices Have Been Brought Down in Districts Where Cooperative Societies Own Farms

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The problem of the milk supply has long been engaging the attention of British cooperators. At members' meetings, at district and sectional conferences the subject repeatedly comes up for discussion, and Congress itself devoted a portion of its time to the question.

In various districts where cooperative societies own farms, local milk prices have been brought down, owing to the action of these societies retailing milk to their members and customers at a lower rate than the private milk dealers.

Milk Price "Battle"

The latest battle over milk prices has been at Clitheroe, Lancashire. It was a short and decisive one, ending in a victory for the local cooperative society. Clitheroe, which is the center of a large milk producing area, has a Milk Retailers Association which has been selling milk at eight pence a quart; a price which cooperative members at least thought too high.

The Milk Retailers Association was asked by the Clitheroe Cooperative Society to reduce the price of their milk, failing which the society would enter the milk business. The reply being unfavorable, the Cooperative Society opened a milk department and commenced to sell milk, obtained from the cooperative farm at Withgill, at 6½d. a quart. The result was that in three days the Milk Retailers Association, "owing to summer conditions now ruling," dropped the price of their milk to 7d.

Local Victories

This and several other local victories are leading cooperators to believe that a united effort on the part of the cooperative societies of Great Britain would result in a more effective and economic distribution of milk, and it is estimated that a well-organized scheme of cooperative distribution would save from 4d. to 6d. per gallon as compared with other distributive agencies.

The cooperative movement is not quite unanimous on the question of municipal milk, as the discussion at the Bristol congress proved. It was stated there that many cooperators had been elected to local councils pledged to further the establishment of a municipal milk supply. The chief objection to such a system of supply is that unless the majority of the council members were well-informed as to the cooperative method, there would be a danger of conducting the milk supply in a manner favorable to vested interests, as did the government in its conduct of its food control department. Also it is objected that a municipality cannot deal with distribution effectively if it cannot control production, for although it may lay down rules and regulations as to the distribution of milk it cannot compel production.

Milk Collecting Plan

In the Ribblesdale Valley of North Lancashire, the Cooperative Wholesale Society has organized a great milk collecting scheme for distribution among cooperative societies in the Manchester district. Under this scheme a fleet of motor lorries visits the farmers, who are provided by the society with kits and churns, and collect daily close on 3000 gallons of milk which they convey direct to Manchester. Other districts are likewise tapped by the society, and Albert Park, manager of the milk department, informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that his department in Manchester handles about 160,000 gallons a week.

Asked if he thought it possible for milk to be sold at a lower price than at present obtained and still make a reasonable profit, Mr. Park would make no statement, but he did say during the course of the conversation that he was able to buy milk at 1s. 3d. a gallon, which works out at 3½d. a quart, so that even after adding 3d. to each quart for delivery, which a leading agriculturist recently said was "highway robbery," it is easy to arrive at some idea of what a reasonable profit should be.

Commenting on the government's control prices, Mr. Park said: "The fact of the matter is the milk problem has been badly handled by the government, for while the farmers may not have had the best of times before the war, they have certainly been favored during the war, and now that control has gone, they naturally do not like to sell milk at less favorable prices. As for my department, I am quite content even if I make no profit at all on the sale of milk, because of the rapidly increasing profits we are making on the valuable by-products which our research department has discovered for us. If in our efforts to supply the consumer with cheap milk our profits are small, or even nil, we as a department are certainly not the losers."

CAPETOWN IS TO HAVE UNIVERSITY

Cecil Rhodes' Dream Is Very Likely to Become an Accomplished Fact in Near Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—Capt. J. C. Robinson, in some reminiscences he is contributing to "South Africa," tells how Mr. Rhodes, during a trip on the Dunvegan Castle, came to his (the captain's) cabin one Sunday evening, after the service in the second saloon.

After fitting himself comfortably into the lounge chair, he said in his dreamy, soliloquizing voice: "I think you are going to convert South Africa. I, too, have had my ambitions, but there are many opponents. I want to build and endow a university under the shadow of Table Mountain, but they won't have it. The cry goes up that it would ruin all existing collegiate establishments. But what a mistake it is."

"A first rate 'Oriental' at Cape Town, at least £12,000 a year to provide it

with the pick of the professors, combined with the matchless salubrity of the South African climate, and the glittering prospects of the probable future, would be a continual invitation to the vital forces of the Empire abroad and at home, who in their best days would flock in to profit by education and opportunity, bringing the best traditions of our race and religion along with them to consolidate Colonies and Mother Country upon the rock of unassailable loyalty and mutual interest."

Large Sum Required

The dream is likely to become an accomplished fact in the near future. The University of Cape Town, which is incorporated the South African College, was founded in 1913; through the South African College the university dates back to 1829. The university has today over 800 regular students and about 200 special students. To meet the wants of these, additional buildings, staff, equipment and scholarships are required. The building program involves an expenditure of £1,250,000, toward this the Werner-Belt bequests provide £500,000 and the government will provide loans for the remainder; the university requires an additional income of at least £12,000 a year to provide it

share of the interest and redemption charges on these loans.

A sum of £200,000 is also required for endowment of professorships in various faculties. The university requires money for scholarships to help indigent students to enjoy a university education. The total asked for is £525,000.

Boundaries Marked

A condition of the magnificent Werner-Belt bequest to the University is that the site of the university shall be on the Groote Schuur Estate, thus fulfilling the old ideal so often dreamed of by Cecil Rhodes and embodied in his will. There is a clause in the University Act of 1916 to this effect, with the added stipulation that no new permanent building must be erected in the grounds of the old South Africa College buildings. This question of site is thus settled.

The land for the main university building is around the summer house on the estate, and the boundary marks can be seen on the ground. J. M. Solomon has been appointed architect, and has produced a design which has been highly commended by Sir Edward Lutens. The buildings will be arranged in a vista of great blocks. Behind is the mountain, which dwarfs detail so that any architect-

tural effects can only be obtained by massive simple proportions.

The two great blocks at the base will be the hostels, one for men and the other for women, and from one extreme corner to the other will be a distance of 1200 feet. The detailed plans of these have been prepared and the quantities are now being taken out. This portion, together with the terracing and leveling of the great playing fields in front, will be the first part to be built.

Behind the hostels will be four great wing blocks housing the departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural science, engineering, with a large central block surmounted by a large dome housing the administrative and literary departments, library, and great hall—the latter proposed to be a memorial to Leander Starr Jameson, and to be named after him. A very rough estimate of the costs of the whole of these buildings makes the sum required well over £1,000,000. The whole scheme is one of great magnitude and the only comparable buildings in South Africa are the Union Buildings at Pretoria. The site is one of the most magnificent in the whole world. The university is appealing for funds to fulfill its purpose and a special canvass of the city was recently made by prominent citizens, accompanied by professors of the university.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS GIVE A FLAG TO QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Colonial Vuchterle, the officer in command of the 10,000 Tzecho-Slovak troops who camped at Valcartier and have now left for their homes in Europe, presented a flag to the city of Quebec just before embarking.

In making the presentation, Colonel Vuchterle said the soldiers and officers would never forget the magnificent reception they were given from the very first moment they reached Quebec, and he hoped that the citizens would always keep a little place in their hearts for the Tzecho-Slovaks whose colors he was glad to present to the city as a souvenir and reminder of a most happy time spent in this city and at Valcartier Camp. Inscribed on two long silk streamers fastened to the flag staff in the Slovakian language are the words: "Presented to the City of Quebec in 1920 by the Tzecho-Slovaks."

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IRISH RAILWAYMEN MEET THE PREMIER

Talk of a Truce Said to Be Impossible Until Some Sort of Guarantee That the Outrages Would Stop Is Forthcoming

LONDON, England.—An official report of the recent proceedings of the conference between the Prime Minister and the deputation of railwaymen headed by J. H. Thomas, M. P., has now been issued. The report shows that there was much plain speaking both from the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, who frequently interposed with pertinent questions to members of the delegation.

Introducing the deputation, Mr. Thomas said it was probably the first time that he, or any other Prime Minister, or any other government, had been able to meet face to face, representatives of the north, south, east and west of Ireland. They had 20,000 members in Ireland and the delegates were of equal representation from the north and south, together with five members of his executive committee, who were appointed by an all-Irish conference.

Decision Almost Unanimous

After the previous interview with the Prime Minister, Mr. Thomas stated that the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen had decided to call a conference of the whole of the Irish branches of the National Union of Railwaymen, numbering 120, in addition to which they had asked that a special conference of both the English and the Irish Trade Union Congress should be called, for the purpose of seeing whether labor could make some contribution toward a solution of this problem. The result of that conference with the Irish members was that they came to an almost unanimous decision on two resolutions.

The first was that they expressed publicly, and conveyed it both to England and to Ireland, their feeling of disgust at murder and outrage, whether it was committed on policemen or by policemen, on soldiers or by soldiers. Reprisals under those circumstances were inevitable. But they felt that it would be a sad thing for a war such as this to continue, if some effort could be made to find a bridge over the difficulty. Having publicly stated that, they asked that the Premier should meet the deputation. Although they spoke for 20,000 men it would be egotism to assume that they could find a solution of the great problem.

Withdrawal of Troops

It was useless to talk of Home Rule, or anything else, he said, unless there was established an entirely different atmosphere to that which existed today. They believed they were doing something to create that atmosphere and the first proposal they had to make was that there should be a withdrawal of the army of occupation in Ireland. The definition of that proposal was that the government should withdraw the troops that were being sent there, not for training purposes but to deal with the unfortunate disturbances that now occurred.

Of course, concurrently with that, and as a part of it, would naturally follow the withdrawal of further munitions to Ireland. The railwaymen felt that by their moral persuasion and influence, backed, as it would be, by some evidence on the government's side of a desire for a better feeling, they could do more than anyone else could do to secure the desired effect. He (Mr. Thomas) proposed that at least they should call a truce. Even if the streets of Dublin or of Ireland generally were running with blood tomorrow, there would still be left the Irish problem to solve. There was abundant evidence that it was the Labor Party in Ireland that at least dominated the situation at the present time.

What Is Wanted?

The Prime Minister interposed during the evidence of the last named and said: "What I want to know exactly is what it is that is wanted. If the idea of a truce is that we should withdraw what is called the army of occupation, which means the soldiers who are protecting the people who are in danger of being shot down, and deprive those people of adequate arms and ammunition, without the slightest guarantee that there will be no outrage and that there will be no shooting, it must be perfectly obvious to anybody that that is a thing which no government could possibly do. A truce means an understanding on both sides."

We are not keeping soldiers in Ireland," the Prime Minister continued, "for the mere pleasure of parading them in the streets of Cork or elsewhere. We would rather have them in other places. We need them in different parts of the world where our interests are involved. Therefore we would not keep them in Ireland a single day, unless they were absolutely essential to the maintenance of the elementary rights of civilized society. Therefore to talk about withdrawing troops and depriving people of the means of defending themselves, without any sort of undertaking or guarantee from anybody who can give it, and there is no guarantee given by the gentlemen who here represent the southern view, is absurd. It is not a truce."

Possibility of a Truce

The Premier further stated that it was utterly impossible to talk of a truce until, at any rate, they had got much further advanced. There was only one possibility of a truce, he said, and that was some sort of understanding. There were two things that were absolutely impossible. "If it

were a question of setting up an independent Irish republic in this small group of islands," Mr. Lloyd George said, "that is a thing we could only accept, if we were absolutely beaten to the ground."

"We take the same view exactly of that position as President Lincoln took of the attempt of the southern states to claim secession. There were men in this country who thought he ought to have recognized the southern states. Lincoln, one of the greatest democratic figures who ever lived in the world took a different view. History has justified it. I have met southerners whose fathers fought and suffered for what they regarded as liberty, who now admit that Lincoln was right. Therefore it is no use my giving any hope that it is even possible to discuss any policy of reconciliation which involves the recognition of an independent republic in Ireland."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Lincoln faced a million casualties, and a five years' war, rather than acknowledge the independence of the southern states. We should do the same thing. We shall defend the men who represent the democracy of this country that has sent them there."

Deep Respect for Irish

Referring to the Irish question generally, Mr. Lloyd George said he had always been willing to discuss the matter with anybody who had got a right to speak on behalf of any section of the Irish people, whether their proposals. If the Sinn Feiners would like to have a discussion on the subject he should certainly see them. He would not decline to see anybody who represented a responsible body of people, either in Ireland or in this country. A truce involved that there should be no outrage. There was a deep feeling of respect for the Irish race in this country, much more than Irishmen were prepared to credit, and they should certainly not willingly do anything which would insult or provoke or oppress them.

It was necessary, he said, in these small islands, that there should be a partnership of nationalities. It was no insult to Ireland to say to her: "Come into this partnership with us. Come into it on equal terms." They said to Ireland: "We frankly invite you to a partnership, a partnership where we recognize your nationality—not a partnership where we trample on your nationality—but a partnership where we recognize it." That was what he wanted to say to the people of Ireland. Those were the conditions upon which he, speaking on behalf of the government, was prepared to discuss the situation with anybody. That was the difficulty of the northeast of Ireland. If they insisted upon compelling the north of Ireland, whether it would or not, to come in, and say: "Self-determination shall be self-determination for the three southern provinces, but not for the north," it would be a fatal error. He did not believe the people of England would stand it.

Protection of Civilians

Dealing with the question of sending munitions, the Premier said that if the railwaymen of Ireland declined to permit the government to carry out its functions, then the responsibility for holding up the whole traffic of Ireland would rest with them, and wherever suffering fell on Ireland, that responsibility would rest upon those who declined to permit the government to carry out what he had repeatedly called its elementary functions, which were the protection of the civilian population and the protection of its agents.

Mr. Thomas continuing the discussion said: "Within the next two days, when you give effect to your policy which you have announced here—and I do not hesitate to believe that you will give effect to it—directly you start to lock out you will have bloodshed, and not a few murders that we have been talking about. There is bound to be the most horrible kind of starvation. Of course your troops can wipe out the Irish people. Of course your troops can succeed in the end, but you will not even then have contributed anything toward the solution. On the contrary, you will have a still more difficult and dangerous Irish problem than ever, because of the complications. That being so, you are not taking a risk by granting what I am asking."

Extreme Limit

The deputation then conferred in private, and afterward Mr. Thomas said: "If you could undertake not to send munitions to Ireland, pending the meeting of the Irish and English congress, we in return would do all that was humanly possible to prevent crime or outrage of any sort or kind. Every one here is prepared to give the assurance that they would do that, and do it because they believe it would enable the North Wall men to go back to work. It would enable evidence to be given of a change in the views of the government, so far as trying to create a better atmosphere was concerned."

To this Mr. Lloyd George replied: "Well, Mr. Thomas, I should be very glad to meet you but I have gone to the extreme limit, I think. You represent a body which is a very powerful body in Great Britain, but in Ireland it only represents 20,000 of the whole

population. They could not give a guarantee. The only people who could give a guarantee are not here. They are not represented here. There are members of that very powerful body here, but I am sure they would say that they are not entitled to speak on behalf of Sinn Fein as a whole. If there was a guarantee of that kind coming from a body that speaks on behalf of the vast majority of Irishmen it would be a totally different situation. I should have thought the deputation ought rather to go in that respect to Sinn Fein than to us."

Suspension of Protection

"As long as these unfortunate instances happen in Ireland we are bound to take every necessary step to insure the protection of our representatives there, and I do not think you could possibly ask any government to suspend the working of the machine of protection, even for three weeks, without their having some sort of understanding that those responsible for the present condition of Irish opinion would exercise the whole of their influence to arrest disorder. I have gone as far as I possibly can. I will say this. The moment there is an understanding with the responsible leaders of Irish opinion that they will exercise their great influence to stop disorder, then we should certainly take that into account."

Further replying to Mr. Thomas the Premier said: "You are asking us to capitulate on a principle which it would be utterly impossible for any government to accept. If it did, it could not either face Parliament or anybody in this country. You ask us to recognize that a body of men, dock laborers, railwaymen, or any body of men, have a right to say that they will not carry what the government thinks to be absolutely necessary for its essential functions."

Discussion Useful

"As long as a government is there—and for the moment the only government there—then it must have everything which it thinks is absolutely necessary in order to carry out its functions. What we are asked to do is to say: 'Yes, we recognize that you have a right to object to carry this stuff, and therefore we will let you come back on a guarantee that we will never ask you to do anything of the kind.' That is an impossibility. You could not do it."

In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd George said: "It is no use my promising something which would be quite impossible to perform. We have really got to be absolutely adamant. On all the other points I should be very happy to meet you, and you may depend upon it that everything that has been discussed at this conference will be regarded as quite a useful contribution. I am very glad to have heard the views presented so very clearly and ably by the representatives of Sinn Fein."

HIGH LEVEL OF NILE AID TO MAIZE CROPS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Owing to the very great improvement in the levels of the Nile as a result of early rains in Abyssinia, the Ministry of Public Works has found it possible to take the very unusual step at this season of removing the regular summer embargo regarding the irrigation of land not actually bearing crops. The importance of this advantage is being strongly emphasized by the Ministry of Agriculture which in a recent circular is urging cultivators to profit by it by planting their maize crops—the staple food crop of the country—early this year. From careful experiments carried out by this ministry it has been established that the best time for planting maize in the Delta is the latter half of July. Usually, however, the natural rise of the river which permits such sowings does not reach Lower Egypt until the first half of August or even later, with the result that the crop is almost invariably late and of moderate, if not low, yield. One of the objects of the Gebel Aulia dam, now under construction on the White Nile some 20 kilometers south of Khartoum, is to send down to Egypt a special supply in June and July for the express purpose of planting maize early.

It is gratifying to see the activity with which the Ministry of Agriculture is taking up this question of improving the maize crop. Thus, apart from early sowings, cultivators are advised to manure heavily, as maize is one of the most exhausting crops grown in Egypt, to pay special attention to the selection of good seed, and to profit by the experience gained by the Ministry's experiments, namely, to plant in ridges instead of in open plots and to dibble in the seed at regular intervals along the ridge, thus saving a considerable amount of seed. There is no doubt that by better cultivation the yield of the Egyptian maize crop could be vastly increased. When it is borne in mind that about 40 per cent of the cultivatable area of Egypt is devoted to this crop and that in spite of that fact and the very considerable area of wheat and rice grown it is yet necessary to import some 200,000 tons of cereals annually, it will be admitted that the importance which the government attaches to the subject is entirely justifiable.

KORYTZA PROTESTS ALBANIAN RÉGIME

Letter From City of Northern Epirus Appeals to President Wilson to Consider Hellenic Character of the Town

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The following letter regarding conditions in Northern Epirus has been forwarded to President Wilson by the Pan-Epirotic Union of America, which received it from a representative in Korytza, Northern Epirus, March 17, 1920.

President of the Pan-Epirotic Union in America.

Sir: The few Korytzeans here of Albanian sentiment have recently developed considerable boldness encouraged by reports that President Wilson has intervened in behalf of awarding to the Albanians the district of Korytza, already in accordance with the principles of right and justice, awarded to Greece.

We cannot give credence to such reports about President Wilson. We rather believe that they are falsehoods manufactured by Albanian propagandists at Paris and in the United States, with a view to inducing the Albanians in America to contribute additional funds, since the obligatory contributions of the illiterate Moslem Albanians of our district are not sufficient to feed their numberless leaders.

But it will not be without advantage if we ask President Wilson to glance at the statistical table we give here below, from which he will readily see the indisputably Hellenic character of Korytza. The numbers speak the truth very eloquently.

Missionaries Informers

The President, we are informed with regret, has received all his information in regard to Korytza from missionaries here. These gentlemen are altogether foreigners to our native province and incapable of understanding the wishes and aspirations of our people. We are sorry to state that the American missionaries here have abandoned their evangelical missions and have been for years now engaged in political propaganda in favor of Albanization of our people. These missionaries have been responsible for many Albanophile reports of American travelers to Korytza whose only source of information about the aspirations of our people is the American missionaries.

President Wilson, as a Christian American, is deeply interested in the fate of the long-tortured Christians under Ottoman rule. His reply to the Allies on the Turkish treaty demanding the expulsion of the Turk even from Constantinople is evidence of that interest in the Christians. And all Christians in the world, but especially the Greek Orthodox, are forever indebted to him for his stand.

It is impossible, then, for us to believe that a Christian President of a Christian republic, who demands the abolition of Ottoman rule over Christians, should be the only advocate of the subjection of the Christians of Korytza to a Moslem Albanian State, which will be in the western part of the Balkans, a small but a more ferocious Turkey for those Greek Christian Epirotes who have for five centuries suffered untold sufferings at the hands of the Moslem Albanians.

Desire Long Felt

It is impossible for us to believe that President Wilson favors a policy which will violate the centuries' old desires of the majority of the inhabitants of Korytza for liberation from the Moslem Albanians and union with the mother country, Greece.

But if there is, perhaps, any doubt in the mind of the President as to the overwhelming majority of Greek feeling among our people, we ask him to judge our cause from the following school statistics which have been compiled by the French military authorities that occupy our district.

The table shows a total of 4175 pupils at Greek schools, and a total of 442 pupils in Albanian schools. It must be stated here that the 442 pupils attending Albanian schools do so on account of fear of the Albanian régime established here during the war for political purposes. Most of the pupils in the Albanian schools

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are, in fact, children of Albanian officials. On the other hand, many Christian villages have not been granted permission to reopen their Greek schools. But the parents in those villages have so far refused to send their children to Albanian schools.

Majority in Greek Schools

How, then, can President Wilson or any other just statesman explain the fact that the overwhelming majority of our district send their children to Greek schools, in spite of threats of violence for so doing, except by the fact that the parents of those children are Greeks in nationality?

Or has the President never, perhaps, learned that the ashes of the city of Moschopolis, a few hours from Korytza, are still smoldering? That famous city, the beacon light of Greek culture when the rest of Greece lay in utter darkness in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was burned down and sacked only in 1916 by Sali-Boutka, an Albanian insurgent leader, with a view to eliminating all vestige of the once flourishing Greek culture in our district.

Not long ago, Tatian Panariti, another Albanian chief, burned down the last two Christian churches at Treska.

If these facts are known to President Wilson, can he in honor advocate a policy which will surrender a cultured Christian Greek majority to the savagery of Moslem Albanian tribesmen? We can never believe it. Korytza has always been Greek. It must now finally be permitted to be united with Greece.

Respectfully, (Signed) M. VALAOURIS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PORTRAIT IS GIFT

NEW YORK, New York.—A rare and comparatively unknown portrait of George Washington, painted in oils on a marble slab, by Archibald Robertson, has been deposited in the New York Historical Society by Tarrant Putnam, a lineal descendant of the artist, it was announced yesterday.

The colors of the painting are said to be as bright as if it had been just completed, and show Washington clad as a civilian in pale brownish coat with broad white ruffles down the front.

A notation by the artist on the background filling indicates the portrait was painted in Philadelphia in December, 1791. The artist had written that when the painting was made Washington did not wear his false teeth.

L. W. W. ALLOWED BOND

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—The 26 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, convicted last December in Kansas City, Kansas, of conspiracy to overthrow the government, are entitled to bond, pending the hearing of their appeals, according to a ruling by Judge Kimbrough Stone of the United States District Court of Appeals.

MILK ARMISTICE DECLARED

KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Milk deliveries to Kansas City consumers were resumed yesterday under a three-day armistice agreement, after a suspension of 24 hours because of difference between four of the largest dairy companies and city officials over the milk grading ordinance.

The Flavor Lasts Mapleine

—will not cook out or freeze out. You are sure the maple flavor will remain when you use

And by all means use Mapleine to make delicious instant syrup for the hot cakes and waffles.

2 oz. bottle 35c; Canada 60c.

4c stamp and trade mark from Mapleine carton will bring the Mapleine Cook Book of 200 recipes, including many desserts.

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts "A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Kellsworth Store SOUTH BEND, IND.

"Say it with Flowers" From Randall's Flower Shop 22 Pearl Street WORCESTER, MASS.

Back Bay National Bank 100 Massachusetts Ave., BOSTON Savings Accounts go on interest the First of each Month at 4½%. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

AUNT JEMIMA'S Baking Powder HOWELL MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.

ROALD AMUNDSEN IN NOME, ALASKA

Norwegian Explorer Arrives In Northern City From Arctic—Believed Planning New Trip

NOME, Alaska.—Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, arrived in Nome Tuesday from the Arctic region on a tug and said he left his ship, the Maude, at Eledge Island, not far from here, where for the last 10 days he has been storm bound. He reported all was well with his expedition.

Amundsen was taken to a hotel, where several hundred people gathered to greet him. He said it was the first time in two years he had been in a place where he could "clean up."

Amundsen told of an encounter with a polar bear last winter in which his clothing was torn from his body, one of his arms broken and his back and legs severely lacerated.

Roald Amundsen has gone to Nome, it is thought, to outfit for an attempt to reach the North Pole. According to Christiania dispatches in April, the explorer hopes to lock his boat in the ice off eastern Siberia and drift across or near the Pole. He plans to be gone five years.

Ever since Mr. Amundsen sailed

north from Norway, in 1918, he has been in the Arctic and for 19 months he was not heard from. First word came in April, 1920, when members of his crew arrived at Anadir, Siberia, across the Bering Sea from Nome, and reported they had come overland from the Arctic, where the Maude was waiting for the ice to break so she could sail south to Nome.

Mr. Amundsen's arrival at Nome, it was said, gives him claim to first circumnavigation of the globe through the waters between the Arctic ice pack and the northern edges of Europe and America. The first leg of the journey was completed in 1906, when he discovered the northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, around Europe and Asia.

If Mr. Amundsen reaches the North Pole he will have touched both ends of the globe, for he is credited with the discovery of the South Pole. In going north he hopes to confirm or refute the claims of Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary to discovery of the northern tip of the world.

CROSS-CONTINENT FLIGHT

NEW YORK, New York.—A fleet of three all-metal monoplane was being equipped yesterday at Central Park, Long Island, to take off today for San Francisco, carrying the first bag of mail ever to cross the continent by airplane. The trip is for the purpose of mapping out a regular aerial mail route which is scheduled to open the first week in September.

James McCreery & Co. 5th Avenue NEW YORK CITY 34th Street

August Sale of Furs

Prices during this sale are considerably lower than we have marked, or shall mark, our Furs for 1920.

All Are Northern Pelts The Finest Furs Nature Produces

Kit Fox Scarf, all shades. August Sale Price, 35.00 September Price, 45.00

Kit Fox Muff to match. August Sale Price, 35.00 September Price, 45.00

Beaver Scarfs of finest quality. August Sale Price, 65.00 September Price, 85.00

Beaver Muffs to match. August Sale Price, 65.00 September Price, 85.00

Moleskin Wraps made from fine quality skins; rich and handsome. August Sale Price, 485.00 September Price, 565.00

Hudson Seal Coat, 45 inches long; made from selected skins with Squirrel collars and cuffs. August Sale Price, 525.00 September Price, 645.00

Every Fur Coat is lined with finest quality Silk. Purchases will be stored free of charge until November, if so desired.

(Fourth Floor)

Women's Wraps 19.50

If they had been purchased in the regular way they would sell for from 28.00 to 35.00

They are far above the type that ordinarily sells at 19.50, because we purchased them at a ridiculously low figure and have marked them at but a fraction above cost! Tricotine and Men's Wear Serge are the materials used in copying these capes and wraps after much higher priced models. All are lined throughout with fancy silk.

(Fourth Floor)

Women's Low Shoes in White or Black Special 6.75

White Shoes regularly 8.00 and 8.50. Black Shoes regularly 12.00 and 14.00.

This is all fresh, new merchandise—complete lines—taken from our regular stock and reduced for this sale.

The White shoes are made of finest quality Linen and are suitable for sport, dress and general summer wear.

Black in sailor ties or oxford models of plain Kid or Patent Leather. These are decidedly smart and suitable for present or early Fall wear.

Without doubt the best values offered anywhere for footwear of this quality. (Second Floor)

Women's Knit Underwear Exceptional Values

Women's Ribbed Cotton Union Suits; low neck, sleeveless, knee length; including extra sizes. 95c

McCreery imported Swiss Ribbed Lisle Vests; low neck, sleeveless style. 1.25

McCreery imported Swiss Ribbed Lisle Union Suits; low neck; sleeveless style, knee length. 2.95

To Close Out

Women's Athletic Underwear; discontinued styles in Linen and Silk Mull fabrics. 3.50 regularly 4.95 and 6.50 (Third Floor)

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

METROPOLITAN GOLF UNDER WAY

By the Form Displayed on the First Day of the Tournament at Greenwich, a New Low Score Record Is Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
GREENWICH, Connecticut—The rate of scoring shown on the first day of the Metropolitan Open Golf Tournament promises a new low record for the Greenwich Country Club course. All the leaders played one or more holes in less than par, and J. M. Barnes, of Sunset Hill, St. Louis, the leader, made 3, and finished his round in 69, tying the course record. Another surprise was young John Farrell, the professional at Quaker Ridge, whose card of 72 contained 2's on the second and tenth holes. The par of the course and the detailed score of Barnes are:

Par out 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—35
J. M. Barnes 3 4 2 5 4 4 4 4—69
Par in 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—35
J. M. Barnes 3 4 2 5 4 4 4 4—69
W. C. Hagen, the present champion, and William MacFarlane of Port Washington tied for second place with 71, while 12 players accomplished the round in 75 or less. J. W. Sweetser, Intercollegiate Golf Association champion, was leading amateur with 76. The summary:

METROPOLITAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT
Qualifying Round
Out In 71

T. L. McNamara, Swanow, 37 37 74
H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 38 41 79
H. J. Chapetta, Woodway, 40 39 79
E. H. Kullick, Woe Burn, 40 41 81
J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 43 43 86
E. Anderson, Lawrence Park, 42 42 84
J. R. Inglis, Fairview, 37 44 81
P. C. Canusa, Oak Ridge, 40 40 80
John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, 37 35 72
Philip Terrell, Fairview, 42 41 83
J. C. Farrell, Quaker Ridge, 44 38 82
Carl Anderson, Bronxville, 38 41 79
T. J. Harmon Jr., Hudson River, 39 42 81
D. S. Mackie, Century, 39 40 79
Frank Dowling, Scarsdale, 38 40 78
A. E. Reid, Ardsley, 38 39 77
Gordon Smith, Sunningdale, 41 42 83
Alexander Smith, Shenecost, 42 35 77
T. D. Armour, Lothianburn, 40 45 85
Scotland, 40 45 85
T. L. Kerrigan, Swanow, 38 40 78
John Dowling, Scarsdale, 40 37 77
P. J. Doyle, Deal, 42 40 82
J. Douglas Edgar, Druid Hills, 38 40 78
Atlanta, 38 40 78
G. L. Petheringham, Richmond, 42 39 81
W. C. Hagen, New York, 35 35 70
Patrick O'Hara, Shamackamox, 39 40 79
Emmet French, Youngtown, 38 38 76
C. H. Hoffman, Philmont, 37 37 74
J. W. Sweetser, Swanow, 40 36 76
George McLean, Little Neck, 35 41 76
William MacFarlane, Port Washington, 37 34 71
Louis Teller, Brantford, 38 40 78
J. M. Barnes, Sunset Hill, St. Louis, 35 34 69
W. E. Reid, Wilmington, Del., 34 38 72
A. J. Sanderson, Steep Hollow, 41 41 82
Peter O'Hara, Shamackamox, 37 40 77
William Ogg, Atlanta Athletic, 41 41 82
G. M. Gordon, Wannamoisett, 44 40 84
C. W. McKenna, Oakland, 41 37 78
J. P. McKenna, Oakland, 42 42 84
G. F. Spaulding, Brookline, 42 41 83
Joseph Mitchell, Montclair, 39 37 76
George Thompson, Mount Vernon, 39 41 80
Charles Clarke, Englewood, 39 39 78
Joseph Sylvester, St. Albans, 39 37 76
F. H. Bellwood, Garden City, 41 39 80
M. Ketcham Jr., South Shore, 40 40 80
Frank McMillen, Fox Hills, 42 40 82
William Leach, Merchantsville, 40 38 78
J. R. Langlands, Weahatch, 42 41 83
John Golden, Tuxedo, 38 37 75
George Kerrigan, Northampton, 41 42 83
James Donaldson, Norwood, 39 37 76
P. K. McCarthy, Jacksonville, 42 39 81
P. McNamara, Cherry Valley, 42 39 81
William Martucci, White Beeches, 45 41 87
Thomas Mulgrew, Hackensack, 44 39 83
R. M. Thomas, Glen Ridge, 43 40 83
George Smith, Union, 39 39 78
Nicholas De Mase, Hudson River, 39 37 76
Christopher Shea, Trenton, N. J., 41 39 80
Peter Spanier, O'Connell, 39 41 80
Hugh Clabby, Trenton, N. J., 39 41 80
E. D. Newsham, Pine Orchard, 42 41 83
John Forrester, Meadowbrook, 42 41 83
James Dante, Rockaway River, 39 37 76
Henry Ellis, O. H. Kahn's course, 39 37 76
Thomas Fazio, Storm King, 44 40 84
R. L. Finkenzler, Columbia, 39 42 81
Christopher Crosby, Caldwell, 43 41 84
A. L. Cluel, Weatogue, 39 37 76
Clarence Booth, Inwood, 38 40 78
John Burgess, Asheville, N. C., 38 40 78
Bayard Beebe, West End, 39 41 80
C. F. Botschler, Union, 39 39 78
A. H. Beebe, West End, 39 37 76
George Jacobus, Ridgewood, 37 41 78
William Maguire, Houston, 42 40 82
Texas, 38 38 76
Philip O'Connor, North Jersey, 42 40 82
T. R. Jopli, Maplewood, 44 42 86
Eugene Sarazen, Port Wayne, 42 40 82
Ind., 42 40 82
Nick Gerard, Westfield, 40 41 81
J. C. Dalgleish, Westfield, 40 41 81
B. A. Conroy, Arcola, 42 41 83
Richard McDonald, Jamaica, 42 42 84
John Drucker, North Shore, 37 43 80
William Anderson, Flushing, 45 41 86
William Hoebich, Piping Rock, 41 37 78
George Falconer, Great Neck, 43 41 84
George Duke, Hampton Roads, 42 40 82
Va., 42 41 83
Walter Beer, Norfolk, Va., 42 42 84
Frank Hunt, Moshulu, 40 40 80
E. VanVleet Jr., Greenwich, 42 42 84
William Braid, Upper Montclair, 41 37 78
Henry Avery, Mountain Ridge, 46 41 87
Alexander Campbell, Rockport, 42 37 78
A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 38 39 77
Ferguson Cameron, Garden City, 42 42 84

VARDON AND RAY WIN REMARKABLE MATCH

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Harry Vardon, British open golf champion in 1896, 1899, 1903, 1911, and 1914 and United States open champion in 1900, paired with Edward Ray, British open champion in 1912, defeated W. C. Hagen, United States open champion in 1914 and 1919 and present French open champion, and J. M. Barnes, United States professional champion, on the links of the Shenecost Country Club, Monday, by 1 up, in what is

regarded as one of the greatest four-ball matches ever played in this country.

The winning of the match was most sensational. At the end of the morning play Ray and Vardon were 2 down; but in the afternoon they squared the match, and when they teed off for the final hole excitement was intense. Vardon and Ray were 25 feet from the hole on their second shot while Hagen and Barnes were only five feet away. Vardon sank a wonderful putt for a 3, while Hagen missed his putt for a halve.

The cards for the match were remarkably fine. Hagen and Barnes had 67 for the morning round while Vardon and Ray had 70. In the afternoon the winners had cards of 69 for a grand total of 139, while the losers had 73 for a total of 140. The cards followed:

Vardon-Ray, out, 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 4—37
Hagen-Barnes, out, 4 4 4 4 5 2 4 4—36
Vardon-Ray, in, 4 2 5 4 3 2 4 4—33
Hagen-Barnes, in, 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 3—31
Vardon-Ray, out, 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—35
Hagen-Barnes, out, 4 4 4 3 6 4 3 3—38
Vardon-Ray, in, 4 3 5 4 3 2 4 3—29
Hagen-Barnes, in, 4 3 5 4 3 2 4 3—29

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P. C.
Brooklyn 55 40 .579
Cincinnati 49 39 .557
Pittsburgh 46 42 .523
New York 45 44 .506
Chicago 48 48 .500
St. Louis 44 48 .478
Boston 37 46 .446
Philadelphia 36 53 .404

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 3 (first game).
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4 (second game).
Boston 8, Chicago 4 (first game).
Chicago 8, Boston 2 (second game).
New York 6, St. Louis 5 (4 innings).

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH IN EVEN BREAK
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh and Philadelphia divided honors yesterday, the visitors taking the first, 6 to 3, and Philadelphia the second, 5 to 4. The scores:

First Game
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3 0—6 9 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 6 2
Batteries—Cooper and Haeffner; Smith and Wheat. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

Second Game
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 5—10 12 1
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4 14 1
Batteries—Causy, Gallia and Truesdell; Adams, Blake and Haeffner. Lee, Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

GIANTS WIN IN FOURTEENTH
NEW YORK, New York—The game with St. Louis went to the fourteenth inning before New York finally won 6 to 5. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14—R H E
New York 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 1—6 13 1
St. Louis 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—5 17 0
Batteries—Douglas, Benton, Toney and Snyder; Schupp, Goodwin, Sherdell and Clemons. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

CUBS AND BRAVES DIVIDE
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Six runs in the second inning gave Boston a winning lead in the first game, but the Braves made eight errors in the second contest and lost, 8 to 2. J. L. Vaughan started both games for Chicago. The scores:

First Game
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 0 6 2 0 0 0 0 0 8—8 8 2
Chicago 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4—9 2
Batteries—Dechger and Gowdy; Vaughan, Jeager, Martin and Kilfer. Umpires—Harrison and Hart.

Second Game
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—10 8 1
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—10 8 1
Batteries—Vaughan, Bailey and Daly; Scott and O'Neill. Umpires—Hart and Harrison.

BROOKLYN LEADERS EASILY WIN
BROOKLYN, New York—B. A. Grimes held Cincinnati to five hits and no runs yesterday while Brooklyn registered 19 hits and nine runs. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn 0 9 0 2 0 0 0 0 9—19 11
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Ringer, Bressler, Lowe and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

TO PLAY IN UNITED STATES
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—C. J. H. Tolley, British amateur golf champion, has accepted an invitation to compete in the United States amateur tournament at Roslyn, Long Island, in September. He will be accompanied by R. H. Wethered, captain of the Oxford University Golf Club, and Lord Charles Hope, 1913 amateur champion of France. T. D. Armour, the Scottish amateur golfer who defeated Tolley at Versailles for the French amateur title, also will compete at Roslyn.

CHANGE MARATHON COURSE
ANTWERP, Belgium (Friday)—The Olympic committee has changed the route of the Marathon race. It was originally planned to start at Brussels and finish at the Stadium; but it has now been arranged to have both the start and finish at the Stadium, with the turning point at Potendium, on the Antwerp-Brussels road. This road is a paved highway with dirt or cinder paths on either side.

WOMAN SETS SWIMMING MARK
NEW YORK, New York—Miss Ethelinda Bleibrey, lowering her own mark for the 220-yard swim for women by 3 seconds, established a new United States record for the distance when she completed the course in 2m. 35s.

"SPEED" IS SOLE CUP WATCHWORD

Durability Apparently Sacrificed to Racy Construction in the Case of the Rival Yachts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The thirteenth match for the America's Cup proved again that the conditions under which challenges are considered by the New York Yacht Club might well be changed in some respects for the benefit of all concerned. Once more those conditions allowed the contesting yachts to be mere racing shells, and when the heavy blow of last Saturday promised to provide the only real breeze of the series, they very wisely footed for home.

Cup racers are not constructed to withstand heavy conditions. The rules not only permit but encourage them to sacrifice everything to speed, except in one important particular—the challenger is required to come to the United States under her own sail. Although it has been suspended once, when a Shamrock was permitted to come over the Atlantic under tow, this condition works out somewhat against the advantage of the visiting boat. She cannot be designed solely to meet summer weather conditions off New Jersey. She must also be able to withstand a trip across the ocean. Meanwhile the American yacht's designer knows she has nothing to do but defend the cup off New Jersey. She can be designed and constructed to an extremely fine point, for the purpose of getting out of her every possible bit of speed.

Make it possible for a challenger to be designed on this side of the Atlantic, thus avoiding the necessity of a transoceanic journey, and the cup race conditions would be more just to all parties. For instance, why should there be any objection to a challenging owner employing as designer some American of proved ability? The question of patriotism, which troubled Jersey fishermen when their captain, Andrew Jackson Appleate, shipped aboard the Shamrock to advise her skipper, does not enter into such a consideration. If one of the purposes of the original donors of the cup was to encourage the progress of yacht designing and construction, there would seem to be no serious objection to an owner, for instance like Sir Thomas Lipton, employing the services of a designer like William Gardner, for the construction of a yacht on this side of the Atlantic.

What the result of such an arrangement might be is indicated by the Vaghtie-Resolute contests. There are many who still believe that Mr. Gardner's boat was (she is on the beach now) superior to Mr. Herreshoff's. With the apparently insuperable cup contest funds at Sir Thomas' disposal, and a change in the rules to permit him to build on this side under the direction of a designer like Mr. Gardner, the next cup series might attain for him the ambition which he has pursued for more than a score of years.

A yacht so constructed would undoubtedly be a match for a boat like Resolute. The cup might possibly leap too far over on its pedestal into the sun, and topple off; a consummation devoutly to be wished by those who have the real interests of international yachting at heart. One might venture the opinion, without being far from the fact, that the New York Yacht Club would not see the cup with unquenchable distress. The cup must be something like a white elephant on the hands of any club. The expense of defending it is huge, and it must be defended every time its possessors are challenged, for they cannot readily decline. It would not be at all detrimental to international yachting if the cup were lifted. The New Yorkers could challenge as soon as they liked. And other countries, like Australia and Canada, might at last find it possible, under new rules, to contest for the trophy.

Many also believe that challengers would be favored if it was feasible to build them smaller. As they stand now they have nothing worthy of their mettle to race with at home. A smaller craft, with two or three somewhat like it against which to test its worth, would have much better opportunity to be sailed by hands who understand her than Shamrock IV did.

For, give as much credit as they like to Resolute for being the better boat, the challenger's water guard cannot avoid the fact that Shamrock was not sailed for all there was in her. Resolute was. Only in the second race, and at the start and for two hours of the last race, did Shamrock's afterguard begin to compare with Resolute's. The defender was unquestionably the better boat; but exchange crews and afterwards and she would have had a hard time to prove it. It was not an easy job as it was.

Sir Thomas feels that he was beaten by a better boat, not by flukes. This time he got more than his share of the flukes. He has no complaint about the large allowance Shamrock had to give Resolute, although there is a growing conviction that boat for boat racing between yachts of the same class would result in fairer contests. He is determined to challenge with a Shamrock V for races in 1922, and, like the good sportsman he is, he takes his defeats gracefully, and with high praise for the sportsmanship of his opponents.

Resolute is to be dismantled and housed while Shamrock IV, although she may be moored in the Hudson for a while for the benefit of spectators, will probably be taken to Erie basin and housed for safe keeping against the coming of her sister, the fifth Shamrock, for which she will be the trial boat. The 23-meter Shamrock may go

back to England as she came, under her own sail. She remains a fine example of a more worth-while type of cup yacht than those Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Herreshoff turned out. Mr. Nicholson was never quite sure what his yacht would do, but probably Mr. Herreshoff knew from the first that breezes about 15 knots were not for his craft. In contrast to the late challenger and defender, the 23-meter boat is fitted below as a cruiser, and even with all that extra weight she is extremely fast. She is more than a mere racing shell, and future cup racers should be.

Resolute to Be Dismantled
NEW YORK, New York—Resolute, which decisively defeated Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV in the deciding



Prince Henry playing polo

yacht race in defense of the America's Cup, probably will not run another race, said H. De B. Parsons, a member of the race committee of the New York Yacht Club, yesterday. The defender, which cost thousands of dollars, will be taken to a shipyard at City Island and then proceed to Bristol, Rhode Island, where she will be dismantled at the Herreshoff yards. Part of her fittings will be stored at City Island.

There will be no special celebration of the victory by the New York Yacht Club. Yachtsmen highly praise the handling of the Resolute by C. F. Adams, 24, in all the races off Sandy Hook. His handling of the sloop in the fluky winds was declared to be nearly flawless.

The Resolute's crew of 22 Norwegians, seven Swedes and one Dane, all American citizens, also came in for unstinted praise. Captain Chris Christensen, the sailing master, won the last yacht race against the Shamrock III in 1903.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P. C.
Cleveland 62 22 .680
New York 62 23 .633
Chicago 58 26 .617
Washington 43 44 .494
St. Louis 43 45 .478
Boston 40 49 .449
Detroit 32 57 .360
Philadelphia 27 67 .287

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 1, New York 0.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.
Detroit 6, Washington 4.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

WHITE SOX WIN SHUTOUT
CHICAGO, Illinois—E. V. Cicotte was in finest form yesterday, allowing Philadelphia only three hits, and winning by a shutout route. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 0 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0
Batteries—Cicotte and Schuch; Harris, Keefe and Perkins. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

CLEVELANDS WIN WITH EASE
CLEVELAND, Ohio—J. C. Bagby held Boston to six hits and no runs yesterday, while Cleveland scored 8-5 in the seventh inning. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cleveland 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 8—12 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 1
Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Harper, Karr and Walters. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

DETROIT CAPTURES GAME
DETROIT, Michigan—Three runs in the eighth were unavailing to Washington, Detroit winning, 6 to 4. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 6—11 1
Washington 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 4 0—9 0
Batteries—Emmke and Stange; Schuch, Acosta and Garrity. Umpires—Moriarty, Chilli and Friel.

CAMBRIDGE WINS IN INTERVARSITY POLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Cambridge University beat Oxford University in the first intervarsity polo match played since 1914, and Prince Henry had the satisfaction of scoring the winning goal for the Light Blues, who won by 4 goals to 3. The match took place on the Hurlingham ground and the result brought the two universities on an equality in the series, each having won on 18 occasions.

Toward the end of the first period, the score was opened for Cambridge by C. Wilson, but so evenly were the teams matched that there was no further scoring until the third period.



Prince Henry playing polo

when the lead was increased by Lord Folkestone. During the fourth, Prince Henry, who was playing No. 1, added a third goal, but the lead was reduced through H. A. H. Fraser. During the next two chukkers Oxford drew level and extra time was necessitated. It was then that His Royal Highness secured his second goal and won the match for the Light Blues. The line-ups:

Cambridge—Prince Henry, Trinity, No. 1; Lord Folkestone, Trinity, No. 2; C. Wilson, Trinity, No. 3, and R. Deterding, Trinity, No. 4.
Oxford—W. Bennett, Trinity, No. 1; E. V. Rutherford, Trinity, No. 2; H. A. H. Fraser, Magdalen, No. 3, and G. Sale, New College, back.

On the same date as the intervarsity came the final match for the Ranelagh open challenge cup took place. The cup was won by the Freebooters, made up of J. A. C. Traill, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. A. C. S. Ashton, No. 2; Lord Rockingham, No. 3, and Maj. J. F. Harrison, back. This team defeated the Old Cantabrigians, Sir John Ramsden, No. 1; Maj. Ivor Buxton, No. 2; W. S. Buckmaster, No. 3, and Lord Wodehouse, back, by 11 goals to 1. Five goals were scored by Mr. Traill, who was a tower of strength at No. 1, mainly by virtue of being so well mounted.

The United States Army team played a game with Swillington and drew at 2 goals all. Colonel Joicey and Major Nickalls scored for the English side, Captain Rumbrough and Captain Harris for the Americans. The line-ups:

American Army—Capt. A. R. Harris, No. 1; Capt. Terry Allen, No. 2; Lieut. Col. N. E. Margrett, No. 3; Capt. D. S. Rumbrough, back.
Swillington—Lord Stalbridge, No. 1; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. E. Joicey, No. 2; Maj. P. W. Nickalls, No. 3, and Capt. J. G. Lowther, back.

YORKSHIRE LOSES FOR SECOND TIME
COUNTY CRICKET STANDING
Won Lost P. C. Per. Cent.
Surrey 9 1 1 47 85.45
Kent 8 0 1 42 50.84
Lancashire 11 1 0 2 57 70.42
Yorkshire 8 1 0 2 45 75.38
Middlesex 6 2 1 30 45.66
Nottingham 5 0 4 25 45.55
Sussex 7 0 6 35 65.34
Essex 5 0 1 25 55.45
Somerset 3 0 4 15 33.43
Gloucestershire 4 0 7 20 55.36
Hampshire 3 0 6 15 45.33
Leicestershire 3 0 8 15 55.27
Warwickshire 2 0 1 9 10 18.66
Worcestershire 1 0 7 5 40 10.50
Derbyshire 0 0 6 0 0 0 0.00

Warwickshire made their highest score of the season in compiling 319 against Leicestershire at Birmingham, but the rain prevented their gaining any advantage by it, and the match had to be abandoned. S. H. Bates batted finely, and just missed the century by two runs. The game was notable for the reappearance of Warwickshire's fast bowler, Field, who took 2 wickets for 26 runs. Notts had a great game with Northamptonshire at Northampton, and eventually succeeded in winning an exciting game by three wickets. George Gunn, who is gradually running into form, scored his first century of the season, as did R. Haywood for the losers. Hendren is at present experiencing no difficulty in maintaining his position at the head of the batting averages, and his fine innings of 160 for the Manchester Cricket Club against Oxford University did a great deal toward keeping his nearest rivals at a respectful distance. G. N. Foster also knocked up a century against the Dark Blues, and his 143 showed that he had lost none of his former skill or style. The feat of J. B. Hobbs and J. N. Crawford at the Oval last year, when Surrey defeated Kent in such a wonderful fashion, was quite outdone at Lord's, when Oxford, requiring 181 to win, actually accomplished this in 65 minutes against H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven.

TARGET SHOOTING ON AT BEVERLOO

Marksmen Hold Center of Olympic Stage, With Norwegians Winning Preliminary Honors

ANTWERP, Belgium (Wednesday)—The marksmanship title of the world is at stake in the Olympic target-shooting events beginning today at the Belgian Army range at Camp Beverloo, about 30 miles from Antwerp, in the direction of the German frontier. The best army and civilian sharpshooters with army rifles, pistols and carbines, drawn from all corners of the earth, are competing with their chosen weapons. One unusual feature of this target shooting is that the United States Army rifle is represented by two teams, the American and the Belgian, as the latter decided that the United States arm was the best in the world and secured permission from the War Department at Washington to use it.

In addition to the United States team the following nations were registered to compete: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Holland, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. The events will continue until August 4. The individual matches for rifle, pistol and carbine, are open to five competitors from each nation and the team events to teams of five men, with two possible substitutes, with the exception of the team shooting at 300 meters, with carbines or any other arm chosen, wherein the teams will include six men with three possible substitutes.

In the individual events in each competition, the gilt Olympic medal and bronze statuette is to be awarded the winner, silver medal to second prize winner and bronze to the third man, while in the team events, diplomas and gilt medals go to each member of the winning team, silver medals to each of the second and bronze medals to each of the third.

American trapshooters received their Olympic medals yesterday. At the ceremony incident to the presentation there was no hint of a protest against the Americans on the grounds of professionalism, which it was stated might be made. Capt. Jay Clarke, of the American team, questioned on the subject, said: "We left some of our best American shooters at home just to guard against any hint of professionalism."

Norway won the team honors in the "running deer" competition at the artillery range Monday with a score of 178. Finland was second with 159 and the United States third with 158. Single honors in this event were won by Otto Oleson of Norway with a score of 43 out of a possible 50. In the double shot, was won by Norway with a score of 343. Sweden was second with 336 and Finland third, with 284.

ENGLAND DEFEATS BELGIUM
OSTEND, Belgium (Monday)—England defeated Belgium today in the continuation of play in the Olympic polo competition here. The score was: England 8, Belgium 3.0. The United States Army team, which was defeated by the Spanish team Sunday, will play Belgium for third and fourth places in the tournament, England and Spain will meet in the final match Thursday.

WILLIAMS CAPTURES FINALS
LONDON, England—R. N. Williams, 24, of Boston, Massachusetts, won his final match in the Norwood Lawn Tennis Tournament here Saturday, defeating J. C. Parke of the British Davis Cup team in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5. Williams had qualified for the finals by his victory over W. M. Johnston of California, United States singles champion, 1-6, 8-6, 7-5.

WRIGHT WINS STATE TITLE
BROOKLINE, Massachusetts—F. J. Wright Jr., of the Alhambra Golf Club won the Massachusetts state golf championship title of 1920 on the links of the Country Club, Saturday, when he defeated Parker Schofield in the final round, 2 and 1.

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WHAT CANADA GAINED
BY HELPING BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A significant pamphlet on Canada and the war from the pen of a French-Canadian writer, Leon Mercier Gouin, son of Sir Lomer Gouin, K. C. M. G., former Prime Minister of Quebec, is at present being widely distributed in the French language in the Province of Quebec by the Navy League. In this publication Mr. Gouin addresses himself to his French-Canadian fellow-countrymen—some of whom failed to see that Canada was fighting for herself in the war and not merely helping the United Kingdom. He emphasizes the importance to Canada of British protection, declaring that if the war had been lost Canada would have been at the mercy of enemy nations. Mr. Gouin says in part:

"Enriched by this new victory, the British flag still flies over this splendid half of the North American continent that belongs to us. Our victorious standard remains the symbol and the guarantee of our constitutional liberties. If it had been conquered, we should have borne the yoke of a foreign domination or, left to our own weakness, we should have made the costly experiment of an independence as illusory as ephemeral. Thus suddenly deprived of the support of our metropolis we should have striven in vain to prevent the rapid partition of our territory. It is the protection of Great Britain that gives to our young nation the tranquillity essential to its growth. Without her, we could neither attain our normal development nor conserve our ethnic individuality. I conclude, therefore, that we are vitally interested in maintaining the power of our metropolis. Canada should watch over the protection of her territory and of her commerce. It is important that she should retain all her markets from one end of the world to the other. Thus our national prosperity is indirectly bound up in that of the other parts of the British Empire."

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF
EDUCATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A strong argument for a national system of education, in order to get away from the present provincial system, with its difficulties between east and west, and the inevitable cultivation of local ideas, was presented by Maj. F. J. Ney, secretary of the National Council of Education, in an address before the Kiwanis Club of Montreal. The speaker emphasized the fact that while it was hard to change the ideas of adults it was possible to swing the ideas of the young, especially those of the newly arrived people, into national lines, so as to secure a future generation that would be brought up on really Canadian lines. "Education which does not train for citizenship is no education at all," said Major Ney. "Therefore our National Council has been organized with the hope that we can arrange for a national system of education, which will break down the present prejudices between east and west, and make this country a united dominion." Major Ney spoke at length on the inadequate salaries paid teachers, and declared that if the future of the Dominion was to be what Canadians wanted, the teaching profession must be paid such an income as to make it worth while to produce a teaching class, such as other countries had, who would make of the new generation, and especially the children of new settlers, good and educated Canadians.

NEW INTERNATIONAL
HIGHWAY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—The International tour of the Michigan Pike Association, which brought 300 United States citizens through western Ontario in behalf of good roads, has brought Michigan and Ontario into more friendly relations than ever. The party came to Ontario in 40 touring cars and 17 trucks brought full camping equipment. Stops were made at Windsor, London, Brantford and immediate points and later the visitors went on to Toronto, with the idea of crossing the international boundary at Sault Ste. Marie.

Everywhere a stop was made prominent Michigan good roads men set forth the aims of the better highway movement. Horatio S. Earle, first highway commissioner of Michigan, urged that a start be made in an international way with a bridge across the Detroit River. He predicted an international highway from San Francisco through Chicago and Detroit to Halifax. Incidentally he and other speakers boosted for the deep waterways project, predicting that the Great Lakes would be the Mediterranean of the New World. The Michigan party were accorded a hearty welcome at every city and in turn expressed delight with the beauty of the route chosen for their fifth annual tour.

FARM LABOR FOR QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SHERBROOKE, Quebec—The people of the fertile eastern townships of the Province of Quebec are pleased at the announcement just made that a considerable number of farm laborers, arriving from the agricultural districts of England and Scotland are to settle on the land near Sherbrooke. In this district there is a great need of efficient farm help, of which for some years there has been a very

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great shortage, so much so, in fact, as to seriously threaten a reduction in agricultural production. Not only are good farm wages paid in the eastern townships, but there are also many fine farms for sale there by people who are now ready to retire from active farming operations. The Provincial Government is doing all in its power to help to supply the pressing needs in this respect of the eastern townships, and new literature on the advantages of this region has been prepared for distribution throughout the British Isles by the Hon. Dr. Pelletier, from the London office of the Province of Quebec.

CANADA AND MEXICAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—With a view to developing trade, both import and export and improving commercial facilities between Canada and Mexico, the government of the latter country has appointed L. M. Martinez, of the Mexican Consulate, Toronto, to the office of Commercial Representative of the Central American Republic. Particulars regarding the requirements of his country are at present being distributed broadcast to Canadian manufacturers by Mr. Martinez.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Garden Brownies
Start a Newspaper

Now you may have remarked, that if you are addicted to observation, that the Garden Brownies were a fine, highly efficient, smartly trained organization: carefully instructed in manner, deportment, initiative and well-regulated behavior, just like the advertisements might have been if there had been advertisements in those days, of the best "Young Ladies' Seminars."

They had proved themselves cunning cooks, practical packers, had given a most entertaining entertainment, had disported themselves at a remarkable regatta, in fact their experiences and talents were varied, versatile and various. Hence the occasion which arose and furnished material for this story.

The Bee and the Goat were at the end of their tether, that is just so to speak, for of course really the Goat was far too superior to be tethered to anything at all by anybody. However it still remained a fact, nevertheless, that the Bee and the Goat were deeply pondering:

For the Brownies so good
Yet needed fresh food
For thought and for deeds
To supply all their needs.

The Bee sat and sighed,
But the Goat he soon cried:
"We'll have some fun yet—
Let's have a Gazette."

"Hear, hear," said the Bee.
"Hear, hear," shouted the Brownies,
who all unobserved had gathered from every quarter of the garden to headquarters under the Ash Tree, somehow guessing that some fresh scheme was afoot.

The Goat wasted no time, but immediately began addressing them, inventing his speech as he went along, as is the custom with most of the greatest orators.

"Brownies, Brownies come along Brownies

We've got plenty to think of today:
If we have a Gazette
You must all of you get
Lots of news and stories most gay."

In the meantime the Bee found time to rise to the occasion, that is to say he flew to the top of the Goat's right horn, and from this proud and elevated position was able to take the floor, and address the audience.

"Brownies, Brownies, now we must get
Together to think of our nice new
Gazette:
A name we must find
Of elegant kind.
As to that I am sure we shall be of
one mind."

While the Bee paused to take breath the Goat who had not traveled very much immediately said:
"Brownies Garden Gazette is a very nice name.
And one I am sure that could bring us much fame."

Then spoke the slim-waisted wasp who was a friend of the Queen, and consequently of somewhat royalist tendency:

"Let's call it the Circular of the Court,
A name that is aristocratic and short."

Discussion was instant, whereupon the upstart butterfly seized the occasion to air his relationship to his cousin The Purple Emperor:

"Why not call it 'The Brownies' Imperial News,'
A splendid paper for airing our
views?"

But the Brownies were of democratic tendency and would have absolutely none of it.

Then one of the swallows who had only just returned from his travels in Africa suggested:

"Let's call it the 'Continents' Magazine,
To show that on traveling we are all
keen."

But the Owl, because of his still greater wisdom remarked:

"Not only in Continents do we now
think
But have learned in our thoughts the
Hemispheres to link."

"I have it," said the tactful Bee.
"It must please every one so we'll see
if 'The Brownies' Impartial Universal
Gazette' is not the best name that we have had
yet."

"Of course it is," shouted every one, whereupon the Goat heaved a sigh of thankful relief and concluded his gratuitous advice by saying:

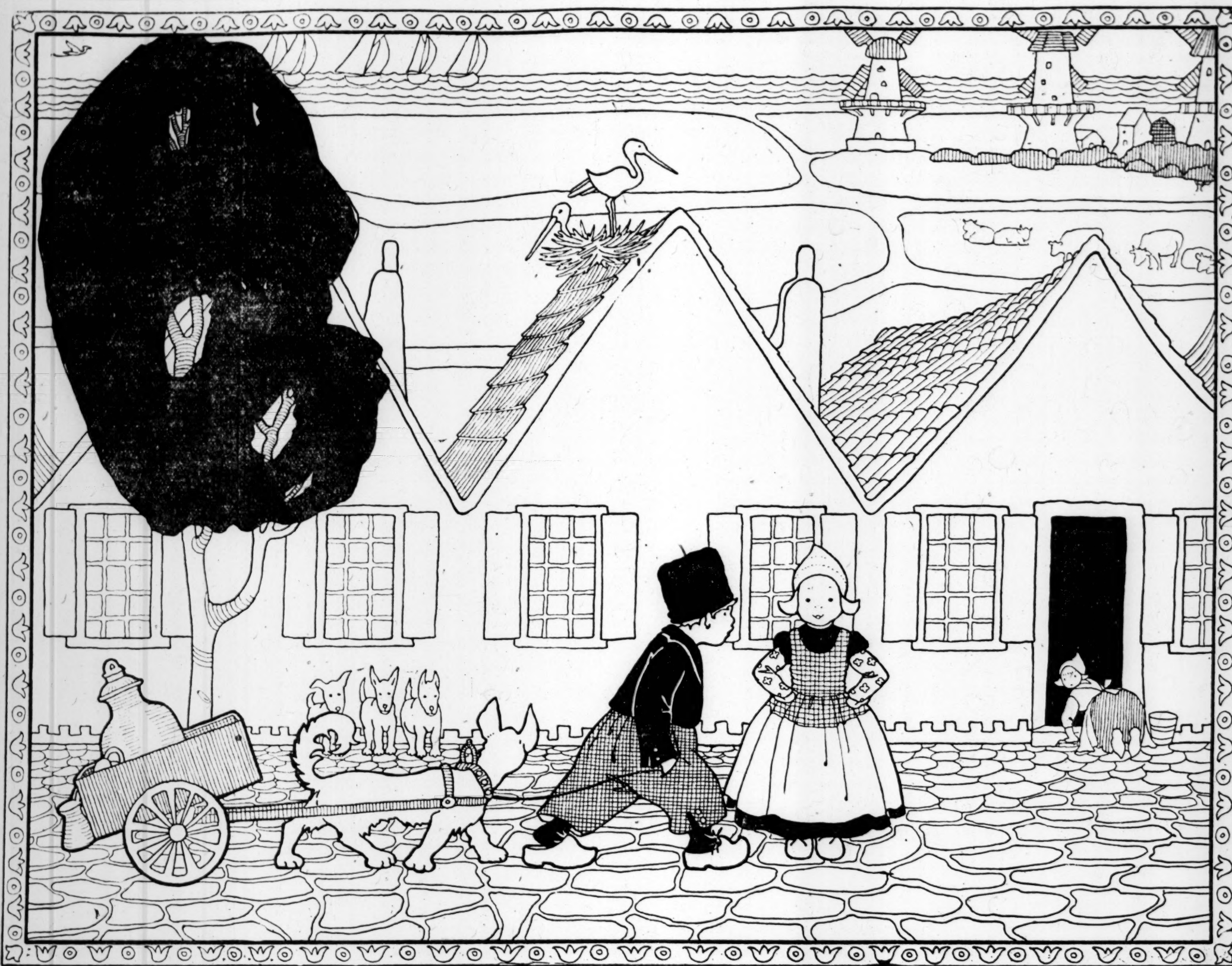
"Brownies, Brownies, now let us adjourn,
Tomorrow we shall have great
things to learn,
In fact you'll be called upon quickly to
settle
An Editor able of very fine mettle,
Now Brownies, Brownies, do please to
elect
For your paper an Editor very select."

Playing Tag

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
I chase the waves away far out,
Then they come chasing me;
We tag each other turn about,
It's lots of fun, you see.

The waves wear white caps coming in,
And right there on the beach
They take them off with crashing din,
And fling them out of reach.

Sometimes they wear a blue one back,
And sometimes green or gray;
They seem to have a wondrous knack
For finding colors gay.



"Where little toy houses stand in a row, and dog carts clattering past them go!"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Story Jackie Heard

The sun was shining brightly and teacher had said that instead of cricket they were all going to "hear Shackleton lecture." Jackie didn't like the sound of "lecture" on a fine afternoon; however, he joined the "crocodile" of little boys who were pushing their way into the crowded hall.

"There are lovely pictures," said a little girl in the seat near Jackie. "It's not a lecture at all, my Daddy says it isn't."

Suddenly every one started clapping as a bronzed, strong-shouldered man came on to the platform. Jackie liked him—his blue eyes looked funny. "I hope he won't talk too long," he said to himself. First of all a big map appeared on the screen.

"Now, children," said the explorer, in his deep voice, "I know you see maps every day, but I just want to show you where we tried to go, and it's much easier to explain when I can point to this map."

Jackie rather liked the big man, so he watched him hard and then he found himself listening to a wonderful story of the 27 men who went to the frozen South. Perhaps you would like to hear the story, too—well, you shall.

Shackleton, you know, had tried to find the South Pole before, and this time he thought it would be great fun not only to get to the Pole, but to go past it, right over the great deep ice called the Antarctic Continent, and come out the other side near Australia. So he took a ship called the Endurance, and 27 men, and they started from South Georgia to go into the Weddell Sea, and he had another ship called the Aurora, which was to meet them with food and other things when they got over the ice. This ship had been on other expeditions and she started from New Zealand and went into the Ross Sea.

There, now you know what they were all trying to do, and you shall hear of some of their adventures. You see, they never got there, because the sea all froze in.

Shackleton took with him 90 fine dogs. They were great big rough animals, with a good deal of the wolf about them. They were good and useful beasts, dragging heavy sledges and working just as hard as the men. One day Shackleton and his crew saw a sight which had never been seen before. It was hundreds and hundreds of seals going north away from the South Pole. At the time they didn't know what it meant, but later on they found out. The seals knew there would be no summer in the Antarctic and they were swimming away. "We," said Shackleton, "went south." They passed glorious icebergs and saw wonderful sights—big whales with great heads, little Cape pigeons flew around them and white clean albatrosses came and looked at them.

And then came the moment when the little "Endurance" was frozen right in by heavy ice pressure. One day she was lifted right up, her masts came down and Shackleton told

his men they must leave her and try and reach land. They made a sort of incline of a tarpaulin sheet and the big furry dogs were slipped down it right into the arms of the men who were waiting to catch them. They took three boats, the sledges, and as much food and stores as they could manage.

They left the spot and began the great march which they called "The March Between." Just imagine what it meant. Heavy ice and snow, heavy sledges and three boats! They used to pull one boat 500 yards and then go back again and pull the others. It was slow work, but men and dogs were patient and brave. At night they slept in funny little "dome tents," which looked rather like old-fashioned ladies' bonnets, and were kept down by lumps of snow!

Every day they kept cheerful, each one helping the other, singing, and playing the banjo.

At last Shackleton ordered the boats to the water. For days and nights they lived in these little open boats; the spray froze on them, but they still remained cheerful and faithful. One morning Shackleton said:

"The first nice flat piece of ice we see we will get up and have breakfast on it," and you could tell just how hungry a man was by what he thought was a nice flat piece of ice! And then Shackleton decided that they must try and make for Elephant Isle, 100 miles north. For three days they ran before a heavy gale, there was no water in the boats, but still they kept up. At last they sighted the seven white peaks and made for the land.

American Indians

The North American Indians were divided into seven or eight great groups, according to their various languages. The Algonquians made up the largest family, comprising the eastern tribes of Canada and the United States south of Hudson Bay, east of the Mississippi River and south to Virginia and Tennessee, including the Ojibwas, Ottawas, Crees, Algonquians, and Blackfeet. The Iroquois or Five Nations, of Cooper's stirring tales inhabited the east central states, including New York, West of them lived the Dakotas or Sioux, from Canada to Arkansas and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. The Muskogees or Apalachians occupied the southeastern states as far west as the Mississippi; while the Shoshonians were at home in the region from Texas to Montana and from California to Idaho. The Athabascas, the Yumas, and the Pueblos occupied Alaska and Canada, Oregon, and New Mexico respectively.

Great Horned Owl

Kookooskoos, the Millicote Indians call the Great Horned Owl, from the cry which he himself utters in the night woods. Kookooskoos, together with all members of the owl family, has soft plumage, which does not rustle as he moves about in the dark.

The Little Toy Land of the Dutch

Away, 'way off 'cross the seas and such
Lies the little land of the Dutch,
Dutch, Dutch!

Where the green toy meadows stretch
off to the sea,
With a little canal where a fence ought
to be!

Where the windmills' arms go round,
And sing to the cows with a creaky
sound.

Where storks live up in the chimney
top,
And wooden shoes pound, plop, plop,
plop

Where little toy houses stand in a row,
And dog carts clattering past them go!

Where milk cans shine in the shiniest
way,
And the housemaids scrub, scrub,
scrub all day.

Where dykes keep out the raging sea,
And shut in the land as cozy as can be.
Oh, that little toy land, I like it much,
That trim little, trim little, land
of the Dutch!

—From "In the Nursery of My Book-house."

The Beauty of Seaweed

What does the word "seaweed" bring to your thought? Do you see shapeless masses of green pulpy substance floating about in the water—clinging, trailing masses which are sometimes amusing to bring up and snap for the children, occasionally to be admired for their grace and feathery qualities but more generally to be avoided in swimming? Only this and nothing more? Then you are one of the many people who know very little indeed about the rare beauties of shape and color which are so abundant in this form of plant life.

Perhaps less is generally known about seaweed than of any other plants simply because it is not in common view and is rather difficult to obtain under ordinary conditions. But those who have been fortunate enough to have seen even a few of the almost limitless varieties of the product, so exquisitely mounted on cardboard that it seems they must have been painted upon it, will be inspired with a desire to collect it for themselves at the next opportunity. Thus far the study of algae or aqua flora is an almost undiscovered field. Few books have been written about seaweeds and fewer people have made collections of it. Yet it presents a most delightful pastime for those who care for outdoor study. Mrs. Mary Handel Stoddard, an authority on shells and who has one of the most beautiful collections of seaweed to be found, told of the delight she finds in wading at ebb tide at Jamaica Bay, Long Island, and of gathering her assortment.

"All the children in the neighborhood became keenly interested in the

work," she said, "and begged me to show them how to mount the specimens. We had lovely times together, searching for the weed, gathering it very carefully and then using far more care in its preparation. Some of them did really beautiful work, and were as patient as one would wish."

"The first part of the work is done entirely under sea water," she explained. "The cardboard is placed directly under the floating weed and gradually brought up until the weed is spread out gracefully over its surface. Then, with the finest of camel's hair brushes the delicate fronds are separated and the weed opened up to its fullest capacity, to show every part of it perfectly. This requires great care and steady handling, of course, but some of the children were equal to it. Then, very slowly, the cardboard is lifted from the water, then tilted easily from side to side to allow it to drain without disturbing the design, and when as much water is removed as is possible it is covered with layers of white linen to absorb the rest. A dozen specimens thus mounted may be placed one above the other and set in the press at once. But it is wiser to have them all of the same size, to prevent creasing."

"When the specimens have been in the press 48 hours they are removed, the linen pieces changed for dry ones, and they are replaced to stay for a week longer. When finished, they are so thoroughly dried and pressed that they adhere to the cardboard exactly as though they were painted in water colors, challenging the observer to rub his finger tips over the surface to assure himself that they are real. That is because all the moisture of the weed itself has been removed, of course."

"There seemed to be no end of variety in the interesting assortment. The filmy, delicate designs appeared in pale green, olive, brown, tan, sepia, deep red, orchid purple, and even other shades, each one more lovelier than the last. Some were extremely simple both in outline and composition, while others were so highly complicated in texture as to resemble cobweb mesh or spun fairy silk, and under her microscope the beauties of the specimens were greatly enhanced. How an artist would have reveled in the possibilities of new designs!"

"You will notice that green is the commonest color," Mrs. Stoddard said, "with olive green and brown next, and the red the most unusual of all."

After Rain in the Desert

After a rain in the deserts of the southeastern part of the United States there is a scent in the air which is very much like spices. This odor comes from the greasewood bush, which grows in great quantities all over the dry lands at certain altitudes. This shrub is dark green, and when its leaves are dampened by the rain, they send out into the air this very agreeable perfume, which makes rain in the desert even more pleasant.

Persis' Busy Day

"Come on, now, Evelina," commanded Persis briskly, tying the doll's bonnet in a handsome blue bow under her bisque chin. "It's been a very busy morning, and it's going to be a busy afternoon and we've got to get started right away. Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Jones are all likely to go out if I don't get to their houses before it's very late, and you must help me all you can by being the best girl you know how." Evelina lay quite still; it was plain to see that she was as obedient as could be and did not mean to cause her mother a bit of delay.

It had indeed been a busy morning. Persis had been up betimes, dressed and out doors, looking around the willow hedge for "Two-Four-Six-Eight," the family of yellow ducklings. This or these—were not really their names, but Persis always counted them aloud morning, noon and night to make sure that they were all there and that none of them had strayed from the mother duck, and soon everybody on the place was speaking of them that way. After seeing that the ducklings were fed, she had gone to the creamery with big brother Shirley to take the milk and had had quite an adventure on the way. It was always fun to go to the creamery and watch the swinging arm (crane, they called it) reach out just like a person's arm and lift the heavy cans of milk from the wagon. But this morning Shirley had driven Ginger, the new broncho, for the first time, and out on the level prairie roads the little horse had lived up to her name. Oh, how she had run! Of course, they knew it was only playfulness on Ginger's part and after she had run a mile or so she would be glad to slow down to a sedate walk. In the meantime, she'd get them home in time for having so much the quicker. When the little horse started to run, Persis had been in the back of the wagon straightening up a can that had fallen over, and Shirley, without turning his head at all, had reached over a long strong arm and pulled her over the rest of the cans onto the seat beside him.

"I didn't want you spilled out because I can't stop to go back and get you," he explained and Persis laughed. "Now I know exactly how the cans must feel when the creamery arm comes out and lifts them in."

Presently Ginger had slowed down to a polite gait, they were home, and then Persis had done Evelina's washing and hung it to dry on the peonies. They were not in blossom, so it didn't matter and the sun shone there so that the clothes dried quickly. This was rather necessary because Evelina had only one calling costume and her mother took her out so frequently that it had to be washed often.

After the washing, she had climbed the cherry tree and picked her little pint can full of cherries. These she carefully divided into several birch-bark baskets, which she made herself and set them aside for the afternoon. Then she put Evelina to bed for her nap, and helped Mother set the table, went down to the field to call the boys and rode back up on the load of hay.

And now it was after dinner and she was preparing for the greatest fun of the day. As soon as Evelina was dressed, Persis laid her on the porch bench, placed the baskets of cherries beside her, and went to the stable. She took down a bridle from a peg, slipped it onto Mag, the biggest, broadest, gentlest horse anyone had ever seen outside a circus, and leading her up to a manger climbed onto it, and from that onto Mag's back. Then she reached over while Mag whinnied loudly, and turned the button on the box stall door and out of it trotted Mag's baby colt, a gray slender little fellow, not at all like his mother, but dearly loved by her for all that. Then Persis collected Evelina and the baskets of fruit, chirruped to Mag and they were off on their round of afternoon calls.

Mrs. Jones' was the first place. Mrs. Jones was a great gnarled oak a few rods down the road. Persis tied Mag at a stake in the fence, dismounted and knocked at the oak tree. "Is Mrs. Jones in?" she inquired politely. "Oh, she's gone out? Well, perhaps I'll find her tomorrow afternoon. Please tell her Mrs. Persis Brown and her daughter Evelina called. And will you give her these cherries with my love?"

Then she climbed on Mag, chirruped and went to call on Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Wilson was the big willow, and strangely enough she was out, too, so depositing her basket of cherries, Persis went on to see Mrs. Brown, the spruce. Mrs. Brown was in and Persis had a splendid talk about house-keeping and what was the tastiest spice to use in cakes. Then Mag took them around to collect the cherry baskets. (Persis pretended, of course, that the fruit had all been eaten out of them, but she carried them up later and gave them to Mother.) Then she took Mag and Mac back to the stable, counted "Two-Four-Six-Eight" for the night, undressed Evelina, set the table for supper, and called the boys.

"Had a good time today?" inquired Shirley as he swung her up to his shoulder. "Started pretty brisk, didn't it, little Sis?" Persis sighed happily. "Oh, it's been a beautiful day," she replied. "And busy! My sakes! I expect Evelina and I won't care how early we go to bed."

Toad

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
An old brown toad lives under a stone
In my garden walk.
But never a sound will he make for me
When I sit with him and talk.
Never a word will he say to me,
The funny, old, brown fellow—
Not if I talk in the friendliest way
Till the moon has grown yellow.

THE HOME FORUM

Queen Victoria's Coronation

Lord Beaconsfield to his sister
June 29, 1838

I went to the coronation after all. I did not get a dress till two-thirty on the morning of the ceremony, but it fitted me very well. . . . The pageant within the Abbey was without exception the most splendid, various, and interesting affair at which I ever was present. To describe is of course useless. I had one of the best seats in the Abbey, indeed our House had the best of everything. I am very glad indeed that Ralph persuaded me to go, for it far exceeded my expectations. The Queen looked very well, and performed her part with great grace and completeness, which cannot in general be said of the other performers; they were always in doubt as to what came next, and you saw the want of rehearsal. The Duke was loudly cheered when he made his homage. Melbourne looked very awkward and uncouth, with his coronet cocked over his nose, his robes under his feet, and holding the great sword of state. . . . Lyndhurst paid his homage with remarkable grace, but instead of backing from the throne, turned his back on the Sovereign. The Duchess of Sutherland walked, or rather stalked, up the Abbey like Juno; she was full of her situation. Lady Jersey and Lady Londonderry blazed among the peeresses. The Queen behaved with great grace and feeling about Lord Rolle; nothing could be more effective. She seemed for an instant to pause whether etiquette would allow her to rise from her throne, and then did so, and held out her hand with infinite dignity and yet delicate sentiment. The Marquis of Normanby did his homage well, and so did Lord Wilton, though the first, and perhaps both, were too theatrical. But Lord Audley, who is premier baron, and unknown to everyone, charmed all by his graceful youth and matchless dignity, and imposing manner in which he made the declaration of fealty for his order. Exmouth complained terribly of the weight of his robes and coronet, which were made for his grandfather at George IV's coronation, and the old lord was a very tall, stout, burly man. . . . The procession was a failure; heavy, want of variety, and not enough music and troops. There are so few troops in the country, that they cannot get up a review in Hyde Park for South, and keep on the fair, they are so ashamed. . . . The Stroganoffs are delighted with England, and will stay the month out. I cannot, however, obtain an accurate idea of the effect produced on the ambassadors; they are so courtly and diplomatic. —From "Lord Beaconsfield's Correspondence with His Sister, 1832-1852."

The Memory That Is Immortal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a person remembers, he recalls in his thoughts experience that he has had. His ability to do this is said to measure his capacity for remembering, that is, his memory. The knowledge is spreading that the material man and the material universe are but mythical shadows of the real man and universe of Mind, the eternal Father-Mother God, who is the one cause of all that is real—the spiritual creation. This one Principle or source of realness is proved in Christian Science to be All-in-all—that is, infinite, or unlimited. Consequently, by the law of cause and effect, spiritual man and universe are also unlimited, knowing no bounds or limits. So man reflects all of Mind's perfection. From this it follows that all that divine Mind knows man knows. Mind is eternal and as a result its knowledge is eternal. God, or unlimited Principle, therefore knows all that has ever taken place, all that is going on, and all that ever will appear—the everlasting unfolding of good, which is simply eternity here and now. Mortal mind, a mere supposition, is so cramped in its outlook that it cannot conceive of a vast forever as here always. It continually sets a time for something to begin, and a time to end, with what it calls time in between. In other words, the infinite, or unlimited, baffles this puny mind completely. So-called past, present, and future are simply counterfeitings of the continuously unfolding activity of intelligence, or God. A simple illustration of this is given by Mary Baker Eddy on page 282 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The real life, or Mind, and its opposite, the so-called material life and mind, are figured by two geometrical symbols, a circle or sphere and a straight line. The circle represents the infinite without beginning or end; the straight line represents the finite, which has both beginning and end. The sphere represents good, the self-existent and eternal individuality of Mind; the straight line represents evil, a belief in a self-made and temporary material existence. Eternal Mind and temporary material existence never unite in figure or in fact."

Mind is unlimited and so is wholly good, because if it knew evil it would know an element that brings destruction or limitation and it could not therefore be unlimited. And since Mind is all, evil has no actual being. The real man, the reflection of this Mind, knows all there is to know and this all-knowledge that man has is good. Thus it is that man is acquainted keenly and accurately with all eternity, the ever-present unfolding of good, which is his true experience. His memory, therefore, or his ability to know continually all his endless experience as the emanation of Mind is beyond all measure. He has perfect memory.

In this so-called world of matter, a mortal can give up any belief of limited human faculties and thus perceive that the only true faculties are those the real man possesses, which proceed wholly from divine Mind. In this way, the remedy for a poor memory, a lost memory, or a deceptive memory is simply the comprehension of the real man and the real memory. When this comprehension of the idea of Principle is present, the human counterfeit gives place, and limits and defects vanish. Mrs. Eddy shows the method: "If delusion says, 'I have lost my memory,' contradict it. No faculty of Mind is lost. In Science, all being is eternal, spiritual, perfect, harmonious in every action. Let the perfect model be present in your thoughts instead of its demoralized opposite." (Science and Health, p. 407).

But since memory is a faculty of Mind and Mind is good, exclusively, all that can be remembered is good. Evil can never be remembered. It has never been retained in knowledge because it has never really existed. In consequence, any belief of sickness, sin, evil experience, or discord of any kind can never be recalled because it has never been in Mind. Whether the sickness or the sin, so-called, was in the past or whether it claims to be in the present, it is not true unfolding of intelligence, it cannot be known and so retained in memory, and is therefore utterly forgotten. The suffering human being and mankind in general are advancing on to what Mind has created, or, as Isaiah says, "For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind."

God, or divine Principle, is all that can reproduce experience, because Soul is the only basis of activity, and is constantly bringing forth for man endless peace, health, and purity. Evil things, past inharmonies, "unforgettable events" are in oblivion or nothingness because Mind never made them, so does not retain knowledge of them, and there is no memory of them. In human affairs there is the memory that is a mere recording of events without understanding. A schoolboy may "commit to memory" an entire essay, so that he can repeat it line for line without the omission or alteration of a single phrase, yet not comprehend even one sentence of what he has spoken. This is still a lesser form of the counterfeit of the memory that is a faculty of divine intelligence, and which man possesses in reflection. Mind has given to the spiritual man all knowledge. He therefore knows, and remembers—because he knows.

True remembering is purely the knowing of Mind, and that knowing is inclusive understanding.

The way to forget, then, is to remember, or hold fast to the memory of God, divine Principle. That is, to forget so-called evil, we remember good and know only the real and the true. If we are wholly engaged in remembering good, we are entirely forgetting evil, and obeying the advice of Mrs. Eddy, who says, "We should forget our bodies in remembering good and the human race." (Science and Health, p. 261.)

A French Poet of Long Ago

Much of Du Bellay's poetry illustrates rather the age and school to which he belonged than his own temper and genius. As with the writings of Ronsard and the other parts of the "Pleiad," its interest depends not so much on the impress of individual genius upon it, as on the circumstances that it was once poetry à la mode, that it is part of the manner of the time—a time which made much of

lines of one famous ode. Du Bellay has almost been the poet of one poem; and this one poem of his an Italian thing transplanted into that green country of Anjou; out of the Latin verses of Andrea Navagero, into French; but it is a thing in which the matter is almost nothing, and the form almost everything; and the form of the poem as it stands, written in old French, is all Du Bellay's own. It is a song which the winners are supposed to sing as they winnow the corn. . . . —From "The Renaissance," by Walter Pater.

erally set up special instruments for testing. Judging by the distance, the ship should have been over the break early this morning. She will grapple for the broken cable ends, and as soon as she catches our end she'll send us a message. It's simple enough. . . . easy enough if you've been brought up that way. . . . commented the Captain dryly.

Ralph laughed. "Well, it really is a very simple matter," he said. "The only thing we have to be sure of is that our end of the line is ready by the time the ship reaches the break. If the

have often been taken notice of by European naturalists, and persons who find pleasure in listening to the song of different birds while in confinement or at large. Some of these persons have described the notes of the nightingale as occasionally fully equal to those of our bird. I have frequently heard both species, in confinement and in the wild state, and without prejudice have no hesitation in pronouncing the notes of the European phylomel equal to those of a sourette of taste, which could study under a Mozart, might perhaps in time become very interesting in her way. But to compare her essays to the finished talent of the mocking-bird is, in my opinion, quite absurd. —John J. Audubon in "Birds of America."

On the Mountain-Moor

A cottage built of native stone
Stands on the mountain-moor alone.
High from man's dwelling on the wide
And solitary mountain-side.

The purple mountain-side, where all
The dewy night the meteors fall,
And the pale stars musically set
To the watery bells—the rivulet.

And all day long, purple and dun,
The vast moors stretch beneath the sun.

The wide wind passeth fresh and hale,
And whirling grouse and blackcock
—sail.

Far down across the valley deep
The town is hid in smoky sleep.
At moonless nightfall wakening slow
Upon the dark with lurid glow:

Beyond, afar the widening view
Merges into the softest blue,
Cornfield and forest, hill and stream,
Fair England in her pastoral dream.

—Robert Bridges.

Tall Trees of America

Where on the globe can there be found an area of equal extent with that occupied by the bulk of our States, so fertile and so rich and varied in its productions, and at the same time so habitable by the European, as this is? Michaux, who knew but part of them, says that "the species of large trees are much more numerous in North America than in Europe; in the United States there are more than one hundred and forty species that exceed thirty feet in height; in France there are but thirty that attain this size." Later botanists more than confirm his observations. Humboldt came to America to realize his youthful dreams of a tropical vegetation, and he beheld it in its greatest perfection in the primitive forests of the Amazon, the most gigantic wilderness on the earth, which he has so eloquently described. —Henry David Thoreau.



"The Drinking Cow," a drawing by Jean François Millet

Photograph © Braun & Co., London

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A Letter From Millet

My Dear Sensier,—

Yesterday, Friday, I received the colors, the oil, canvas, etc., which you sent me, and the accompanying sketch of the picture. These are the titles of the three pictures destined for the sale in question:

- (1) A Woman Crushing Flax;
- (2) A Peasant and his Wife going to Work in the Fields;
- (3) Gatherers of Wood in the Forest.

I do not know if the word "Ramses" can appear in print. If not, you can call the picture, "Peasants Gathering Wood," or anything else you choose. The picture consists of a man binding sticks in a faggot, and of two women, one cutting off a branch, the other carrying a load of wood. That is all.

But, to tell the truth, peasant-subjects suit my nature best, for I must confess, at the risk of your taking me to be a Socialist, that the human side is what touches me most in art, and that I could only do what I like, or at least attempt to do it, I would paint nothing that was not the result of an impression directly received from nature, whether in landscape or in figures. The joyous side never shows itself to me; I know not if it exists, but I have never seen it. The gayest thing I know is the calm, the silence, which are so delicious, both in the forest and in the cultivated fields, whether the soil is good for culture or not.

In cultivated land sometimes—as in places where the ground is barren—you see figures digging and hoeing. From time to time, one raises himself

Is this the gay and playful kind of work that some people would have believed? Nevertheless, for me it is true humanity and great poetry.

Ah, while I think of it, send me from time to time some of your fine letters, with the Minister's seal in red wax, and all possible decorations! If you knew the respect with which the postman hands me these letters, hat in hand, (a very unusual thing here!) saying "This is from the Minister!" It gives me a distinct position. It raises my credit, I can assure you; for in their eyes, a letter with the Minister's seal comes, of course, from the Minister himself. Such an envelope is a great possession! . . . Tell me if there is any chance of an order. And do you know how Jacque's affairs are getting on? Good-bye.

J. F. MILLET.

Are Rousseau's pictures producing any great effect? Are they much of a success? —From "Jean François Millet, His Life and Letters," by Julia Cartwright.

Summer Looks Out

The Summer looks out from her brazen tower.
Through the flashing bars of July.
—Thompson.

Captain Eri in the Cable Station

Captain Eri was busy . . . sewing a patch on the mainsail of his catboat. . . . Looking up from his work, he saw, through the open door, Ralph Hazeltine just stepping out of the cable-station skiff. He tucked his sail needle into the canvas and hailed the young man with a shout: "Good-morning!"

"How do you do, Cap'n Hedge?" said Hazeltine, walking toward the shanty. "Good weather, isn't it?" "Tip-top. . . . Busy over across?"

"Pretty busy just now. The cable parted day before yesterday, and I've been getting things ready for the repair ship. She was due this morning, and we're likely to hear from her at any time."

"You don't say! Cable broke, hey? Now it's a queer thing, but I've never been inside that station since 'twas built. Too handy, I guess. I've got a second cousin up in Charlestown, lived there all his life, and he's never been up in Bunker Hill monument yet. Just time I landed in Boston I dug for that monument, and I can tell you how many steps there is in it to this day."

"If that cable station was fifty mile off I'd have been through it two weeks after it started up, but hein' jest over there, I ain't ever done it. Queer, ain't it?"

"Perhaps you'd like to go over with me. I'm going up to the post-office, and when I come back I should be glad of your company."

"Well, now, that's kind of you. I can't late I will. You might sing out as you go past. I've got a half-hour job on this sail and then it's my watch below."

The cable station at Orham is a low whitewashed building with many windows. The vegetation about it is limited exclusively to "beach grass" and an occasional wild-plum bush. . . . The outer beach changes its shape every winter. The gales tear great holes in its sides, and then, as if in recompense, throw up new shoals and build new promontories. From the cable-station doorway in fair weather may be counted the sails of over one hundred vessels going and coming between Boston and New York. . . . Hazeltine's post-office trip and other errands had taken much more time than he anticipated, and more than two hours had gone by before he called for Captain Eri. During the row to the beach the electrician explained to the Captain the processes by which a break in the cable is located and repaired. "You see," he said, "as soon as the line breaks we set about finding where it is broken. To do this we use an instrument called the Wheatstone bridge. In this case the break is about six hundred miles from the American shore. The next thing is to get at the company's repair ship. She lies, usually, at Halifax when she isn't busy, and that is where she was this time. We wired her and she left for the spot immediately. It was up to me to get ready the testing apparatus—we gen-

weather is bad the ship can't work, and so, when she does work, she works quick. I had my instruments in condition yesterday, so we're all right this time."

They landed at the little wharf and plodded through the heavy sand. . . . The captain noticed with interest the recorder, with its two brass supports and the little glass tube, half filled with ink, that, when the cable was working, wrote the messages upon the paper tape traveling beneath it. "Pretty nigh as finicky as a watch, ain't it?" he observed.

"Fully as delicate in its way. . . . I'll show you the living rooms and the laboratory now." —Joseph C. Lincoln in "Captain Eri."

Mocking-Bird and Nightingale

It is where the great magnolia shoots up its majestic trunk, crowned with evergreen leaves, and decorated with a thousand beautiful flowers that perfume the air around; where the forests and fields are adorned with blossoms of every hue; where the golden orange ornaments the gardens and the groves; where bignonnias of various kinds interlace their climbing stems around the white-flowered stuartia, and mounting still higher, cover the summits of the lofty trees around, accompanied with innumerable vines that here and there festoon the dense foliage of the magnificent woods, lending to the vernal breeze a slight portion of the perfume of their clustered flowers; where a genial warmth seldom forsakes the atmosphere; where berries and fruits of all descriptions are met with at every step—in a word, it is where the mocking-bird should have fixed its abode, there only that its wondrous song should be heard.

But where is that favored land? It is in that great continent to whose distant shores Europe has sent forth her adventurous sons, to wrest for themselves a habitation from the wild inhabitants of the forest, and to convert the neglected soil into fields of exuberant fertility. It is, reader, in Louisiana that these bounties of nature are in the greatest perfection. It is there that you should listen to the love song of the mocking-bird, as I at this moment do. See how he flies round . . . with motions as light as those of the butterfly! His tail is widely expanded, he mounts in the air to a small distance, describes a circle, and again alighting . . . opens his bill and pours forth his melody, full of exultation . . .

They are not the soft sounds of the flute or the hautboy that I hear, but the sweeter notes of nature's own music. The mellowness of the song, the varied modulations and gradations of all descriptions are, are unrivalled. There is probably no bird in the world that possesses all the musical qualifications of this king of song . . .

The musical powers of this bird

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Alternative to Competition

BECAUSE the central aim of Russian Bolshevism has been the overthrow of the competitive system, a certain sort of person in the United States just now is rushing into print in defense of that system. Persons of this sort would have us believe that competition has been the basis of practically all of the world's progress down to the present time, and they are eager to have us recognize Russian Bolshevism as the alternative that remains whenever the competitive system is abandoned. But, of course, Russian Bolshevism is not the alternative. Actually, the alternative is the cooperative system. And while Russian Bolshevism has apparently made great use of the cooperative societies that have been in existence in Russia, there is much in Russian Bolshevism besides whatever cooperative societies have contributed to it. There is Leninism and Trotskyism, to mention nothing else. Far more justly in accord with the facts would it be to direct the attention of those who are interested in an alternative for competition to the cooperative movement as it is now working out in western Europe or even in the United States.

In these areas the cooperative societies have been growing by leaps and bounds, especially since the effects of the war upon the prices of necessary commodities have come to be keenly felt. Cooperation, as planned and achieved by these societies, has had a tremendous success. Its success has been achieved quite readily, even in the midst of conditions that have wrought great hardships upon those outside of the range of these cooperative activities. In recent months, when scanty production, imperfect distribution, and exorbitant prices have made up a story of woe for countless thousands, including many who in ordinary times would have been rated as in comfortable circumstances, the cooperative plan has offered a way out. Not only have its followers had relief from the extreme oppression of economic conditions, but they have been able to share in the profits from the business of supplying themselves with what they have needed, instead of paying far larger profits to others. This sort of success is sufficiently striking, but few people can take careful note of what the cooperative societies have been doing of late without being struck, also, with the quality of the idea which lies at the base of this cooperative effort. One may explain it as much as ever he likes on the basis of self-interest, nevertheless, he will find himself obliged to admit that beneath the cooperative movement is something very like the Golden Rule. Each member of a cooperative society may join it in the hope of a selfish advantage, yet inevitably he will find himself compelled to seek his own good in the common good of all.

Now that is exactly the idea that really underlies democratic government. Democracies, at least in theory, are, by nature, highly cooperative. No single citizen in a democracy can be truly loyal to it while seeking only his selfish advantage under it. He is loyal, he is patriotic, only as he seeks his own good in the common good of all, like the members of the cooperative societies. But the societies happen to be much more widely and definitely recognized as being cooperative than are democratic governments. The members of a cooperative society come so closely in contact with the activities of the society that they are constantly reminded of their membership, and in one way or another are stimulated to the conscious fulfillment of their responsibilities therefrom. One of the great difficulties in the way of democracies, on the other hand, is that the masses of their people are largely insensible to their own individual obligation to share in their government, and are unappreciative of the fact that only as they themselves perform their part in it can democratic government ever prove itself a success. Considering these things, one can hardly marvel that what is known as government ownership has so far been able to prove itself little else than wasteful and ineffective. Competitive industry, if it is to show efficiency, must be largely autocratic, if we may judge from the teachings of experience. Therefore, government that is by its nature precluded from being autocratic, and yet that undertakes to operate competitive industry, would seem to be foredoomed to failure in its industrial operations. For it is undertaking something that is contrary to its nature. Democratic government is by nature cooperative. Industrial success for such a government, therefore, lies in the application of the cooperative idea. And to a great extent, without doubt, it is the failure of democratic government to understand its essentially cooperative nature that has so far prevented such a government from handling industry successfully, whether in the name of government ownership, government operation, or whatever else. Lack of cooperation is the explanation of the waste and inefficiency of the recent United States experiment in government control of the transportation lines. Doubtless, lack of cooperation goes far to explain the waste and inefficiency of Australia's experiment with state fisheries, state quarries, and state lumber production, as reported in this newspaper on July 27.

Yet what democratic governments have failed to do, great cooperative societies are doing with indubitable success. They are doing far more than this. They are dealing with far more complicated industrial problems, and dealing with them successfully. And evidently the key to their success is that they are applying the theory of cooperation, not partially, or here and there, but all along the industrial line, from the production of raw materials, straight through the milling and manufacturing of them, to the wholesaling, the distributing, and the retailing of them, making each individual factor in the process, from grower to consumer, a sharer in the fruits of the work of himself and all the rest. And the societies are doing this in such a fashion that every individual factor is conscious of the whole process and of his individual relation to it. Surely democratic governments

must come to work that way. When they do, they will doubtless find themselves as capable of success in the industrial field as in the field of politics.

All this makes the cooperative movement of deep significance. If the cooperative system continues to occupy new ground and to hold its position there, not all the defense of competition that is now being attempted can prevent industry from being handled in the end cooperatively. Industrial peace certainly seems to lie in that direction. And in proportion as this fact is recognized, the people of the great democracies can hardly continue blind to the idea that their governments are, and should be, the greatest of all cooperative societies.

Condominium in the New Hebrides

ONE of the minor questions in the Pacific calling for early settlement is undoubtedly the question of the future of the New Hebrides, the group of islands lying between the Fiji Islands and the coast of Queensland. Condominium, or the joint government of the group by British and French authorities, is recognized, practically on all hands, to be a failure, and for some years past there has been a very strong desire, both on the French and on the British side, that the question should be thoroughly explored, and finally settled.

The origin of the curious form of government which at present obtains is soon told. About the middle of the last century, both British and French settlers began to develop the islands, and, as years went by, troubles of various kinds with the natives led to the growth of a desire that the islands should be formally annexed by one or other of the powers chiefly interested. This, however, only brought about an agreement between Great Britain and France, in 1878, declaring the islands neutral, and placing British and French subjects under the control of their own authorities. Many complications, especially in regard to civil actions, resulted from this arrangement, and further troubles with the natives led to the establishment, in 1887, of an Anglo-French convention providing for the policing of the islands under a mixed commission of British and French naval officers. Seven years later, the joint authority of the two powers was extended over the native population, and finally, in 1906, the New Hebrides were formally declared to be "a region of joint influence." The subjects of both powers still remained under the authority of their respective governments, but a joint court was established consisting of one British judge and one French judge, with a president, not a British nor a French citizen, appointed by the King of Spain. This court concerns itself with the settlement of questions in which French and British interests are involved.

Such is the system known as condominium. It has never worked smoothly, and, in Australia especially, where British interest in the New Hebrides is strongest, feeling often runs high on the question. So strongly indeed was it felt, both in London and in Paris, that something definite should be done in the matter, that a joint Anglo-French conference in regard to the future of the New Hebrides was actually held in London in the June of 1914. The war, however, put a stop to further action, and the whole issue still remains as unsettled as ever.

Formerly, it was held that the New Hebrides question could only be solved in one of three ways: that the group should be annexed by Great Britain; that it should be annexed by France; that it should be divided between the two powers. Today, however, there is, it is claimed, a fourth possible solution, namely, that the islands should be annexed, or at any rate controlled, by Australia. There can, of course, be no question that with the coast of Australia little more than 1000 miles away, the New Hebrides fall naturally within the ambit of Australian influence. Condominium, therefore, being admittedly a failure, and some other settlement absolutely necessary, it would seem that the demands brought about by the new status of Australia in the southern Pacific must certainly be taken into consideration when a final settlement of this much-vexed question is attempted.

High Food Prices

PREDICTIONS so freely and frequently made, some months ago, by Washington officials, that the cost of living would soon be reduced have not been borne out to the satisfaction of a patient public. Prices of various commodities are somewhat lower, but, so far as the average consumer can see, he has just as much difficulty in making his income cover his expenditures as he had a year ago. In fact, although this is midsummer, when the prices of foodstuffs particularly are supposed to be lower than in winter, reports issued by the Department of Labor show that there has been an increase of 9 per cent since January 1 in the retail price of the twenty-two articles of food on which the government tables are based. Since June, 1913, price advances range from 50 to 100 per cent for many articles of food. Potatoes are sold to the consumer at an advance of 606 per cent over the price of 1913. If the government officials at Washington have any other predictions to make, the public would doubtless be glad to hear them, but they would probably be taken with a grain of salt.

With the promise of bountiful crops, some of which are now coming to market, and in view of the continued abundance of foodstuffs throughout the country, it is not clear to the average man why retail prices should be going higher instead of lower. The Commissioner of Public Markets of New York City is quoted as saying that unbridled profiteering is practiced in New York as elsewhere with impunity, and that either there are no laws to suppress the profiteers and speculators or it is too difficult and time-consuming to resort to them.

If food retailers are profiteering to the extent that they are supposed to be, there should be, and doubtless will be, a way of putting an end to it. Now that the railroad companies have petitioned for still higher freight rates to cover the \$600,000,000 increase in wages granted, still higher prices are promised. It is not a bright outlook for the consumer, but it affords him the opportunity of rising to the occasion and finding some means of circumventing or suppressing the profiteer.

Where the Lincoln Statue Stands

THERE can be no question that the site chosen for the statue of Abraham Lincoln, which was unveiled in London yesterday, is well chosen. Every one who is familiar with Parliament Square and the wonderful group of buildings surrounding Westminster Abbey must know the little shaded plot of ground under the trees in front of the Middlesex Guildhall. It is at the southern end of this plot, the end which abuts on Broad Sanctuary, that the Lincoln statue stands. Sooner or later, all visitors to London and most Londoners pass this place, for, just across the way is Westminster Abbey, and further on, toward the river, the Houses of Parliament, whilst within a radius of half a mile or so are some of the most famous sights of old and new London.

Then it is not only a site well chosen because so many thousands and tens of thousands pass that way in the course of a day, but also because anyone who is so minded may readily find here more than one vantage point from which he may study Lincoln at his leisure. Parliament Square is a wonderful oasis in itself, but the little plot of greensward opposite the Middlesex Guildhall always seems particularly secluded, although the visitor may take his seat on one of the benches under the trees and see all the world go by.

Lincoln will be in good company. His nearest neighbor, curiously enough, will be George Canning, one of the great British statesmen of the Napoleonic wars, the man who recognized the independence of the South American republics, and who, in his famous phrase, "brought in the New World to redress the balance of the old." Canning looks out across the square toward the Houses of Parliament. Then, well within hail are Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Derby, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Beaconsfield. Oliver Cromwell is away at the other side of the square, with his back to Westminster Hall, whilst, round the corner, with drawn sword held aloft guarding the peers' entrance to the House of Lords, is Richard I, Cœur de Lion.

And so a long-delayed event is accomplished at last. It was in 1914 that the American branch of the British-American Peace Centenary Committee offered to present to the committee, for erection in London, a replica of the famous statue of Abraham Lincoln by August Saint-Gaudens which stands at the Dearborn Avenue entrance to Lincoln Park in Chicago. The offer was gladly accepted, and the present site was selected by the Office of Works, but the outbreak of the great war, shortly afterward, prevented the immediate accomplishment of the design. Then, in 1917, came the proposal to substitute a statue of Lincoln by George Gray Barnard for that by Saint-Gaudens, and a tremendous discussion at once centered on a problem which was finally and happily settled by England welcoming both statues. One of these, the Barnard Lincoln, now stands in Platt Park in Manchester, the other, the Saint-Gaudens, under the shadow of Westminster Abbey.

Racing, of Course, Brings Racers

WHEN two great racing machines like the yachts that have been competing for the America's cup are obliged to postpone a race because there is too much of wind and wave, they give point, of course, to the wide divergence that has come to exist between sailing craft of the good old useful types and those that are specially designed for racing. They remind observers, also, that this divergence has come about step by step, under the stimulus of the desire to win on the part of one contestant or the other, bringing a modification here, a change there, an alteration of a hull line or the addition of a bit of canvas, until the racing yacht of the sort now favored is far removed from the trim fishing boat that was the type of the original winner of the cup. There is something almost ridiculous in the notion of a race called off because, in the eagerness to build yachts so that they can take the fullest advantage of the driving force of the wind, they are formed so delicately as not to be able safely to withstand the force of the waves that the driving wind kicks up. All the nice utilitarian adjustment of strength and lightness, so obvious in the fishing boats from which the old America was modeled, is apparently gone forever in Shamrock and Resolute. The America was a boat. But are these modern racers anything more than speed-developing machines?

Of course it is the same with practically all sorts of racers. Certainly the same sort of thing has been only too obvious in the racing of automobiles. In the early days of the motor vehicles, the racing of one against another was the response to a natural impulse. Whoever was defeated, naturally sought to trim or to modify or to reequip his car in a fashion to make it more speedy. If he then won from the other fellow, it was the other's turn to modify and to change and to trim. So, after a time, the racers were no longer ordinary motor vehicles. They were ungainly racing machines. Nobody would ever think of using them for pleasure driving and the carrying of passengers. The motor racing machines, to be sure, were developed in such fashion that they could give most marvelous performances in the way of covering given distances in the shortest conceivable time. They would do things that no ordinary road car could ever be expected to do, and to this extent they carried the names of their builders to fame if not to fortune, just as the racing yachts have done.

But in all such cases, when the specialized construction has been carried far enough to give a racing type that is wholly different in its capabilities and its appearance from the utilitarian types out of which it rose, sooner or later there is likely to be a reversion to type, a turning back to the old utilitarian model. Somebody is likely to discover that there is, after all, a good deal of interest in pitting the useful models against one another and seeing which of them is the swifter, the stronger, or the better, all things considered. The interest in the utilitarian competitions may not be of exactly the same sort as the perhaps more hectic interest in the super-racers, but it is a healthy interest just the same. All sorts of people who cared nothing about using automobiles, at one time showed a tremendous interest in following the speed

contests of the special racing machines that were turned out by one or other of the famous motor builders; but it was very largely the people who were keenly interested in the use of automobiles for ordinary road driving or goods carrying that followed intently the racing of stock types, as the automobiles designed and built for common use were designated. There may be no reversion to what may be called stock types of sailing craft, in the international yacht races, yet surely there would be a deal of interest in such competitions. Every fisherman knows the keenness of rivalry amongst the crack boats of the fishing fleets, always ready for a race to port with a good fare of fish for market. Nothing spectacular about such a contest, one might say; it may get a paragraph in the newspaper of the market town, perhaps, but never pages on pages of print and pictures, like the great bird yachts that have been swooping about off Sandy Hook. But such brushes between the fishermen are real races, nevertheless. And never a one has to be called off because the contestants are too ladylike to go out in a blow.

Editorial Notes

IT is a welcome sign that a trade union journal is doing some plain speaking about the present tendency of the workingman in Great Britain to squeeze all he can out of the long-suffering public. But who is this long-suffering public? The Democrat, the organ of the trades unions, points out that by far the greatest number of those who are being victimized are the workers themselves. The paper says that the railwaymen's executive has quite frankly emphasized its intention of making the public pay. The miners also are blamed for increasing the cost of production, and making it more difficult to sell manufactured goods abroad to pay for the food which people must import. Now it is just because Labor has had a selfish outlook in the past that it has not gained more support at the polls. That is why some signs of a change are welcome.

SOME day, no doubt, one of those interesting persons who spend their time in retailing curious facts and statistics about striking human events will enlighten the public as to the identity of the distinguished individual who first instituted the custom for great men to stand up in their motor cars when taking a popular triumph. President Wilson, it will be remembered, remained standing as he rode between the long lines of Bostonians on his return to America from the Versailles conference. It is now announced from New Zealand that the Prince of Wales stood up bareheaded in his car while passing through the streets of Wellington. Well, the custom has evidently come to stay, but to those who are given to being reminiscent it all seems such a startling innovation upon the "old days." Certainly no king or French President was wont to venture upon that precarious method of saluting from the horse-drawn state carriage. With nicely adjusted cushions in the seats, the act and art of bowing was reduced to an effortless procedure, and had, say, King Edward ventured to adopt the new and popular method, the astonishment of the onlookers can well be imagined. But, other times other manners!

IN THESE days of scrambling after quick profits, there is something refreshing about John Sharp Williams' refusal, whatever the motive, to let an oil development company begin drilling operations on his country estate in Mississippi. His reply to the company's agent is said to have been, "I don't want oil; I don't need oil; I wouldn't have oil. I don't want to see this old home place all cluttered up with derricks, and made smelly with crude petroleum. It's a haven of rest for me, and if I knew positively that there was a whole ocean of oil beneath its surface, I wouldn't let anybody drill for it." It may be pleasant to feel that there is a potential fortune under one's lands, but it is safe to say that the attractiveness of those lands, once they were given over to the derricks, would never be fully restored.

IT is not at all difficult to understand the point of view of Connecticut women, and others resident in non-equal suffrage states, who object to being thirty-five thirty-sixths of a voter. As Miss Katharine Ludington, of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, puts it, speaking of the Republican Party, which demands gratitude for having ratified twenty-nine of the thirty-five states which have ratified but persists in withholding the necessary thirty-sixth, that party once played the part of an emancipator, but today it looks very much as though it were playing petty politics, for "an emancipator is not the man who takes the prisoner all the way to the door and lets him look out, but the man who actually unlocks the door and lets him go free."

MR. JOHN GALSWORTHY does not take a very hopeful view of the possibility of a people's theater. A good deal of correspondence is going on in the London press, and the subject seems one of widespread interest. Now that the mayors of various boroughs are roused to some active part in the discussion, it appears as if the people's theater might become an integral part of the commonwealth. Mr. Galsworthy thinks it might be difficult to get the right man to focus the idea. "He must be an idealist and a business man"—not too common a combination, according to Mr. Galsworthy. "He must be energetic, and imaginative, but he must be steady." He must be resourceful, have a way with men, and a right sense of other people's money." The point really seems to be, Who are the people?

IN CONSEQUENCE of labor shortage and the need for helping hands to gather in the harvest in France, the Senate has urged the War Minister to send as many soldiers as are available, to work in the fields. Before the war this might have been regarded as a novel proceeding, yet soldiers engaged in this occupation are surely contributing to the first line of the national defense, and what they accomplish is more likely to benefit the Nation, and the soldiers themselves, than the routine work of military training. If other nations would follow the plan contemplated by France, in these times of inadequate food production, there might be less tendency to dream of military and unprofitable enterprises.